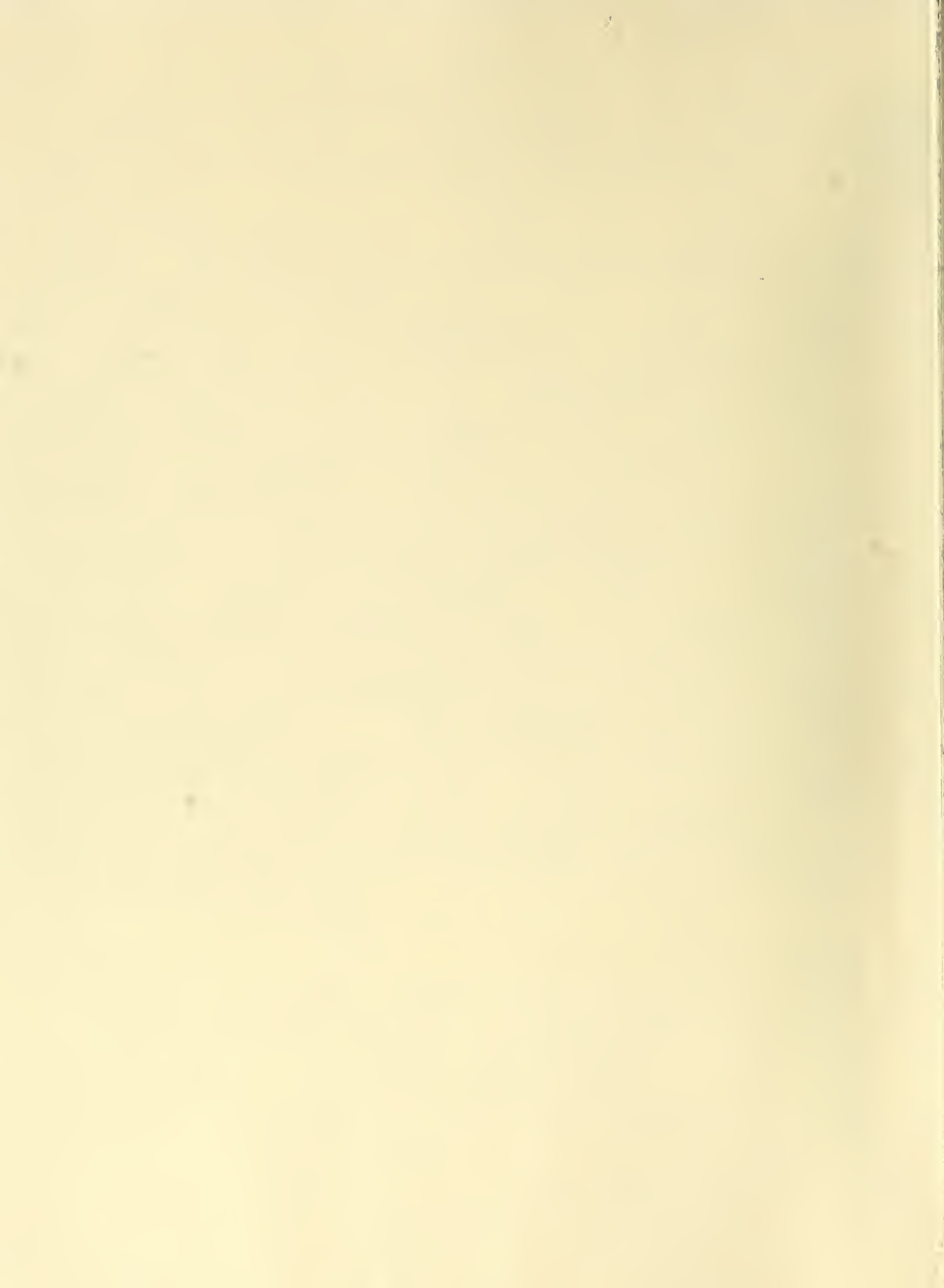


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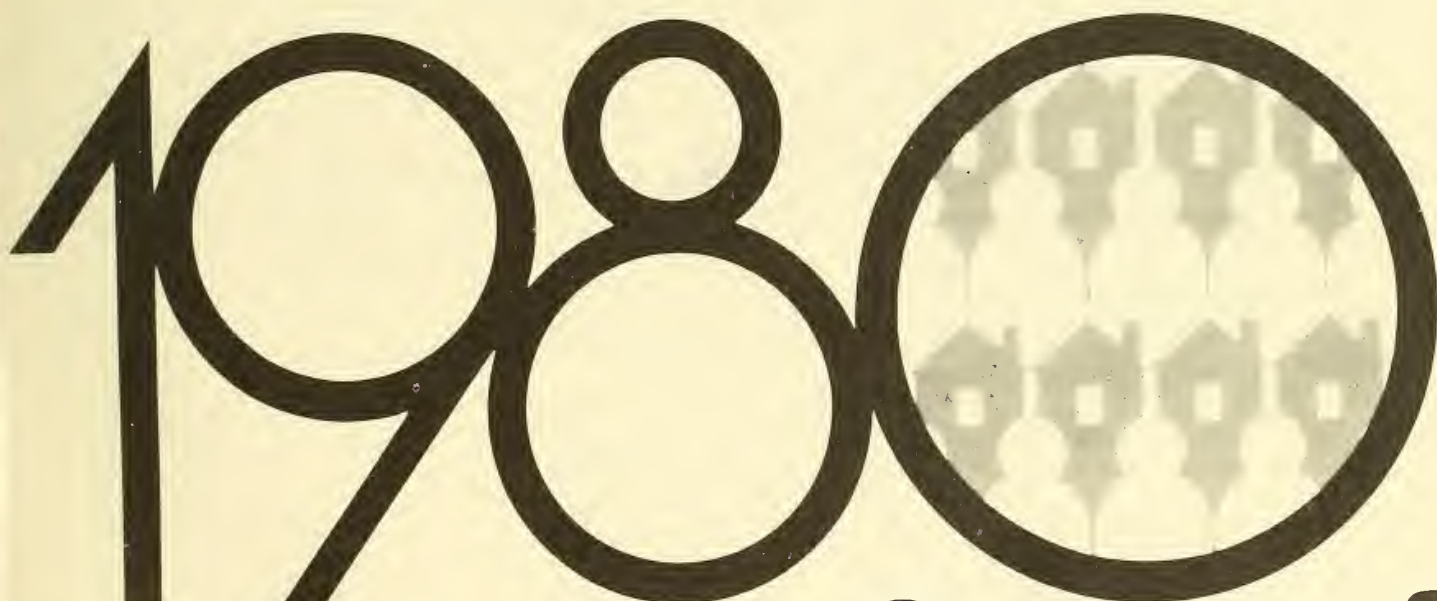
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COUNTIES AND SELECTED PLACES

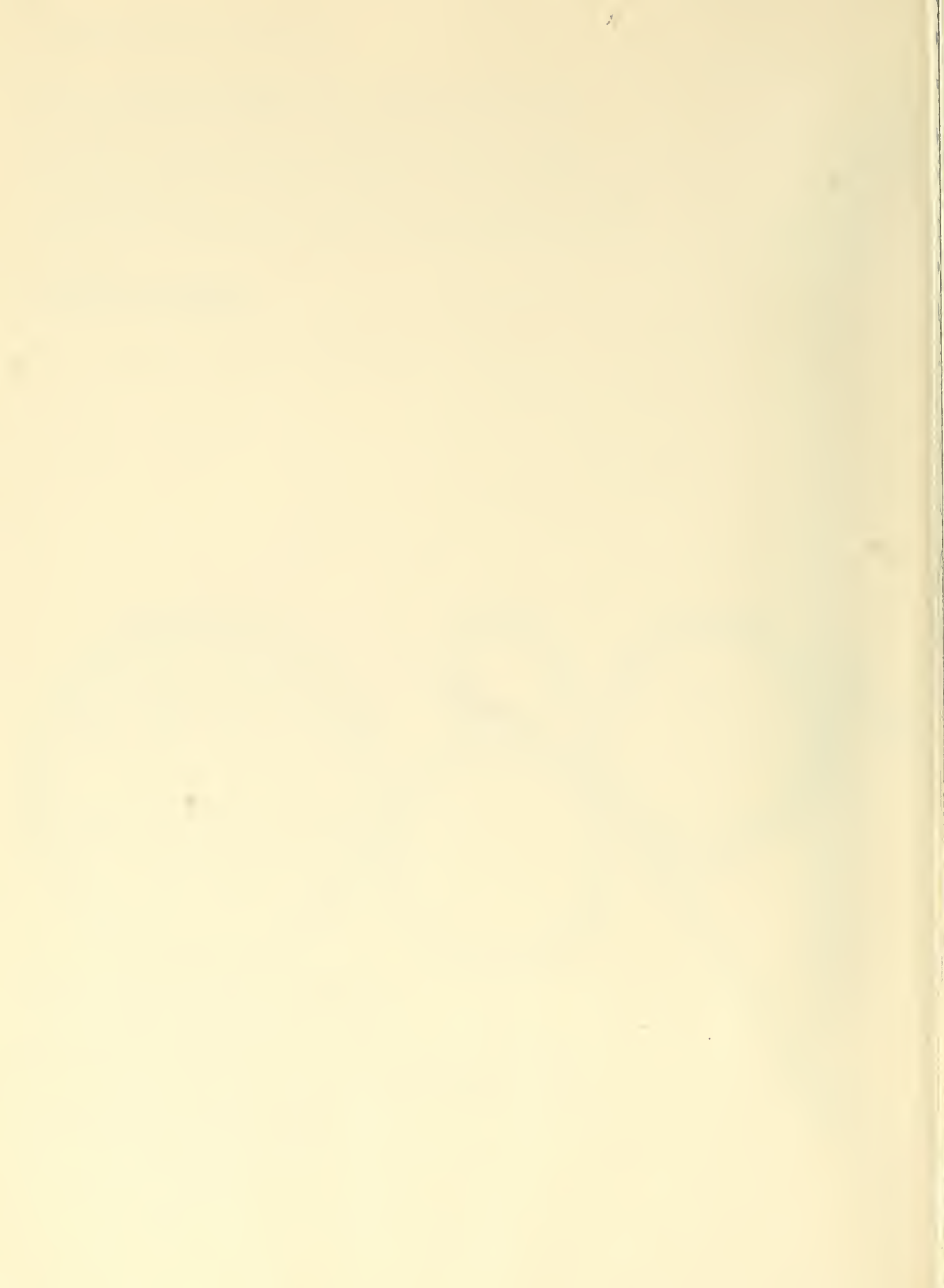


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SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics

Part 47

VERMONT

PHC80-S2-47

COUNTIES AND
SELECTED PLACES

Issued September 1982



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Guy W. Fiske,
Deputy Secretary
Robert G. Dederick,
Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

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Bruce Chapman, Director

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GENERAL

This report presents sample data from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on social, economic, and housing characteristics for the residents of the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-S2 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Supplementary Reports) followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

This report was developed to give data users early access to data which were collected on a sample basis in the 1980 census.

The statistics presented here are being issued in advance of their separate publication in the reports, *Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C; and *Characteristics of Housing Units, Detailed Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-B. Data comparable to the estimates shown in this report are also available for additional geographic areas on Summary Tape Files 3 and 4. Selected data items are available in the reports, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3.

The 1980 population census figures presented here may differ from those

shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Changes may also result from the weighting technique used to inflate the sample figures shown in this report to 100-percent population and housing unit control totals. For further discussion of weighting, see appendix D.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in 1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to an appreciable extent the comparability between 1980 census data and 1970 census data for most characteristics.

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and five appendixes), a table of contents, and nine detailed tables. There are two numbered series of tables. Tables P-1 through P-5 present population statistics, and tables H-1 through H-4 present housing statistics.

Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., census designated places). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered

in this report. Appendix C briefly explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on the sources of error in the data, sampling variability, calculation of measures of sampling variability, ratio estimation, and editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instructions and 1980 census questionnaire pages.

DERIVED FIGURES

This report presents means, medians, and percents, as well as certain rates and ratios. The median—a type of average—is the middle value in a distribution; i.e., the median divides the distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. Percents and other derived measures which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero (i.e. “—”). Medians for income, gross rent, and owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as “no cash rent” are excluded.

The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in this report. When the median falls in the lower terminal category of an open-ended distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the next category followed by a minus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category “Less than \$2,000,” it is shown as “\$2,000—.” When the median falls in the upper terminal category of an open-ended distribution, the initial value of the terminal category is given followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category “\$250 or more,” it is shown as “\$250+.”

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals or housing units. (For further information on disclosure, see the section below on "Suppression of Data for Confidentiality.")
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Census Bureau takes precautions to make

sure that its published data do not disclose information about particular individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the Bureau suppresses data for some characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression are as follows: counts of total population by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 30 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are 10 or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of occupied housing units

are shown only if there are at least 10 occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least 10 and the number of renters is also at least 10. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for complete-count (100-percent) data are 15 or more persons and 5 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 30-person or 10-housing unit criteria to be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

TABLE P-1. GENERAL, FAMILY, AND FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES-CONTINUED								
	FRANKLIN	GRAND ISLE	LAMDILLE	ORANGE	ORLEANS	RUTLAND	WASHINGTON	WINOCHAM	WINOSOR
URBAN AND RURAL									
TOTAL PERSONS	34 788	4 613	16 767	22 739	23 440	58 347	52 393	36 933	51 030
URBAN	9 828	-	-	-	4 756	18 436	18 065	14 807	8 213
RURAL	24 960	4 613	16 767	22 739	18 684	39 911	34 328	22 126	42 817
FARM	3 102	390	650	1 480	2 228	1 582	919	800	1 229
AGE									
TOTAL PERSONS	34 788	4 613	16 767	22 739	23 440	58 347	52 393	36 933	51 030
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 918	366	1 293	1 867	1 922	3 787	3 582	2 560	3 367
5 TO 9 YEARS	3 027	352	1 232	1 743	1 980	4 184	3 737	2 539	3 573
10 TO 14 YEARS	3 225	407	1 411	1 952	2 032	4 615	4 383	2 979	4 110
15 TO 19 YEARS	3 236	392	1 650	2 135	2 139	5 663	5 081	3 060	4 274
20 TO 24 YEARS	2 683	326	1 656	1 859	1 729	5 092	4 617	2 960	3 907
25 TO 29 YEARS	2 904	411	1 613	1 993	1 974	5 066	4 177	3 455	4 426
30 TO 34 YEARS	2 736	385	1 523	1 884	1 738	4 528	4 655	3 370	4 156
35 TO 44 YEARS	3 783	530	1 921	2 523	2 519	6 345	5 978	4 096	5 955
45 TO 54 YEARS	3 163	472	1 473	2 100	2 121	5 733	5 206	3 463	4 940
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 684	238	582	1 001	1 277	2 837	2 279	1 790	3 010
60 TO 64 YEARS	1 512	201	640	955	1 122	2 776	2 183	1 772	2 487
65 TO 74 YEARS	2 257	337	1 009	1 576	1 549	4 487	3 763	2 743	3 911
75 TO 84 YEARS	1 255	173	604	883	1 026	2 414	2 089	1 572	2 132
85 YEARS AND OVER	405	23	160	268	312	820	663	574	782
MEDIAN	29.0	30.7	28.5	29.5	29.9	30.8	30.7	31.4	32.2
FEMALE									
UNDER 5 YEARS	17 798	2 340	8 464	11 238	11 989	30 545	27 028	19 225	26 002
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 415	172	649	874	965	1 900	1 751	1 230	1 672
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 492	209	604	850	953	2 054	1 850	1 207	1 678
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 597	194	652	865	992	2 283	2 076	1 451	2 029
20 TO 24 YEARS	1 564	190	811	974	1 031	2 973	2 481	1 535	2 083
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 404	169	836	857	907	2 706	2 138	1 571	1 912
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 493	206	748	1 047	1 013	2 518	2 145	1 832	2 252
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 309	194	781	896	859	2 330	2 420	1 684	2 072
45 TO 54 YEARS	1 859	257	957	1 280	1 219	3 176	2 986	2 042	2 954
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 612	252	697	1 039	1 063	2 878	2 779	1 803	2 477
60 TO 64 YEARS	910	113	351	519	660	1 547	1 186	906	1 599
65 TO 74 YEARS	773	97	340	493	594	1 481	1 139	956	1 294
75 TO 84 YEARS	1 284	179	528	823	870	2 482	2 241	1 582	2 127
85 YEARS AND OVER	783	93	392	537	647	1 632	1 369	1 007	1 275
MEDIAN	303	15	118	184	216	585	467	419	578
	29.8	30.8	29.5	30.8	30.8	31.8	32.2	32.3	33.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
IN HOUSEHOLDS	34 332	4 600	16 093	22 040	23 021	55 894	49 584	35 877	50 263
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER	8 927	1 261	4 121	5 919	6 114	15 120	13 090	9 613	13 781
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER: MALE	1 043	168	841	817	852	2 256	2 239	1 879	2 306
FEMALE	1 559	173	923	986	1 096	3 306	3 297	2 426	2 995
SPOUSE	7 737	1 116	3 524	5 116	5 333	12 601	10 874	8 032	11 691
OTHER RELATIVES	13 997	1 759	5 901	8 453	8 969	20 920	18 247	12 314	17 636
NONRELATIVES	1 069	123	783	746	657	1 691	1 837	1 613	1 854
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	2.98	2.87	2.73	2.85	2.86	2.70	2.66	2.58	2.63
PERSONS PER FAMILY	3.43	3.28	3.29	3.29	3.34	3.22	3.22	3.12	3.13
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS									
HOUSEHOLDS	11 529	1 602	5 885	7 722	8 062	20 682	18 626	13 918	19 082
1 PERSON	2 201	285	1 362	1 481	1 692	4 670	4 552	3 516	4 391
2 PERSONS	3 398	545	1 797	2 487	2 470	6 619	5 854	4 530	6 483
3 PERSONS	1 933	269	959	1 299	1 350	3 556	3 074	2 316	3 159
4 PERSONS	1 975	265	996	1 343	1 348	3 114	2 865	2 043	2 961
5 PERSONS	1 151	114	494	674	692	1 682	1 422	966	1 324
6 OR MORE PERSONS	871	124	277	438	510	1 041	859	547	764
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
FAMILIES	8 927	1 261	4 121	5 919	6 114	15 120	13 090	9 613	13 781
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	5 051	652	2 312	3 205	3 378	7 734	7 160	4 951	6 866
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	7 632	1 120	3 524	5 094	5 257	12 723	10 987	8 002	11 760
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 230	571	1 963	2 729	2 891	6 443	5 885	3 974	5 685
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	972	101	435	601	639	1 849	1 731	1 308	1 528
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	660	66	292	364	376	1 044	1 082	837	922
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS									
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	456	13	674	699	419	2 453	2 809	1 056	767
INMATE OF MENTAL HOSPITAL	3	-	-	5	6	46	268	103	86
INMATE OF HOME FOR THE AGED	302	7	172	158	267	666	633	431	457
INMATE OF OTHER INSTITUTION	107	-	5	7	1	459	61	56	170
IN MILITARY QUARTERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	-	-	439	506	64	1 140	1 715	330	17
OTHER IN GROUP QUARTERS	44	6	58	23	81	142	132	136	37
MARITAL STATUS									
MALE, 15 YEARS AND OVER	12 324	1 723	6 272	8 528	8 427	21 453	19 340	13 518	19 357
SINGLE	3 372	400	2 034	2 564	2 237	6 326	6 147	3 942	5 335
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	7 819	1 162	3 636	5 240	5 390	13 114	11 303	8 247	12 074
SEPARATED	214	17	111	97	155	285	290	252	322
WIDOWED	315	44	118	204	291	617	499	334	573
DIVORCED	604	100	373	423	354	1 111	1 101	743	1 053
FEMALE, 15 YEARS AND OVER	13 294	1 765	6 559	8 649	9 079	24 308	21 351	15 337	20 623
SINGLE	2 606	324	1 686	1 744	1 725	6 185	5 273	3 514	4 130
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	7 943	1 147	3 644	5 293	5 451	13 014	11 157	8 278	11 971
SEPARATED	258	33	109	161	156	456	409	372	383
WIDOWED	1 742	187	687	984	1 284	3 212	2 895	2 038	2 695
DIVORCED	745	74	433	467	463	1 441	1 617	1 135	1 444
FERTILITY									
WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS	7 629	1 016	4 133	5 054	5 029	13 703	12 170	8 664	11 273
CHILDREN EVER BORN	12 057	1 373	5 197	7 337	7 727	16 739	15 153	10 880	14 707
PER 1,000 WOMEN	1 580	1 351	1 257	1 452	1 536	1 222	1 245	1 256	1 305

TABLE P-2. SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE STATE	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE		COUNTIES				
		BURLINGTON CITY	ADDISON	BENNINGTON	CALEDONIA	CHITTENGOEN	ESSEX	
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH								
TOTAL PERSONS	511 456	37 712	29 406	33 345	25 808	115 534	6 313	
NATIVE.	490 461	35 987	28 345	32 303	24 874	110 590	5 713	
BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE.	314 769	20 951	18 198	17 849	17 182	67 498	3 108	
BORN IN DIFFERENT STATE	172 688	14 777	9 922	14 304	7 579	42 234	2 523	
BORN ABROAD, AT SEA, ETC.	3 004	259	225	150	113	858	82	
FOREIGN BORN.	20 995	1 725	1 061	1 042	934	4 944	600	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
PERSONS 5 TO 17 YEARS	110 001	5 525	6 508	7 123	5 623	24 506	1 410	
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME.	106 238	5 390	6 401	6 937	5 461	23 699	1 185	
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	3 763	135	107	186	162	807	225	
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	281	-	12	45	-	56	4	
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	256	-	12	35	-	56	4	
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL.	25	-	-	10	-	-	-	
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	3 482	135	95	141	162	751	221	
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	3 337	129	95	121	160	709	204	
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL.	145	6	-	20	2	42	17	
PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OVER	365 451	30 336	20 757	23 956	18 203	83 600	4 378	
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME.	337 690	27 710	19 510	22 676	16 884	76 292	3 625	
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	27 761	2 626	1 247	1 280	1 319	7 308	753	
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	1 893	236	106	137	10	580	12	
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	1 729	223	93	126	10	535	12	
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL.	164	13	13	11	-	45	-	
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	25 868	2 390	1 141	1 143	1 309	6 728	741	
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	24 059	2 206	1 059	1 072	1 219	6 348	631	
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL.	1 809	184	82	71	90	380	110	
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY								
WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER	221 442	16 809	12 526	14 625	10 262	53 351	2 344	
CAR, TRUCK, OR VAN.	178 962	11 253	9 282	11 992	8 261	43 233	1 858	
DRIVE ALONE	123 775	7 703	6 542	8 455	5 632	29 973	1 120	
CARPPOOL	55 187	3 550	2 740	3 537	2 629	13 260	738	
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	3 143	1 060	50	182	72	1 946	14	
WALKED ONLY	24 842	3 751	1 899	1 570	1 220	6 007	328	
OTHER MEANS	3 321	311	196	213	110	807	13	
WORKED AT HOME.	11 174	434	1 099	668	599	1 358	131	
PERSONS PER PRIVATE VEHICLE	1.21	1.21	1.20	1.20	1.22	1.20	1.31	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT								
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	143 914	14 549	9 210	8 659	6 803	39 309	1 555	
NURSERY SCHOOL.	4 859	295	247	294	136	1 149	80	
PUBLIC.	2 016	82	99	114	61	364	53	
PRIVATE	2 843	213	148	180	75	785	27	
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS).	73 101	3 570	4 454	4 783	3 731	16 011	949	
PUBLIC.	68 560	2 970	4 245	4 536	3 654	14 487	865	
PRIVATE	4 541	600	209	247	77	1 524	84	
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS).	36 251	1 985	2 036	2 272	1 874	8 411	438	
PUBLIC.	33 376	1 581	1 972	2 078	1 397	7 509	420	
PRIVATE	2 875	404	64	194	477	842	18	
COLLEGE	29 703	8 699	2 473	1 310	1 062	13 738	88	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED								
PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER	295 051	18 578	15 835	19 985	15 060	61 001	3 722	
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	49 355	2 856	2 792	3 681	2 815	7 885	1 026	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	36 154	1 855	1 894	2 667	1 965	5 341	601	
4 YEARS	107 297	5 659	5 554	6 705	5 864	20 709	1 383	
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	46 061	3 026	2 354	3 254	2 169	10 836	405	
4 OR MORE YEARS	56 184	5 182	3 241	3 678	2 247	16 230	307	
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	71.0	74.6	70.4	68.2	68.3	78.3	56.3	
RESIDENCE IN 1975								
PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER.	475 629	35 720	27 325	31 135	23 945	108 105	5 767	
SAME HOUSE.	258 894	15 839	13 974	17 304	13 346	52 720	3 666	
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN UNITED STATES.	212 550	19 418	13 068	13 579	10 555	54 114	2 027	
SAME COUNTY	113 580	7 969	6 236	7 217	6 015	26 721	907	
DIFFERENT COUNTY.	98 970	11 449	6 832	6 362	4 540	27 393	1 120	
SAME STATE.	30 915	3 645	2 409	1 185	1 731	7 317	329	
DIFFERENT STATE	68 055	7 804	4 423	5 177	2 809	20 076	791	
ABROAD.	4 185	463	283	252	44	1 271	74	
VETERAN STATUS								
CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	385 166	31 347	21 824	25 274	19 228	88 075	4 647	
VETERAN	63 463	3 760	3 204	4 571	3 159	13 991	868	
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	16.5	12.0	14.7	18.1	16.4	15.9	18.7	
MALE VETERAN.	60 853	3 583	3 044	4 379	3 028	13 464	829	
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	33.0	25.8	28.3	36.8	32.7	32.1	36.1	
WORK DISABILITY STATUS								
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	325 524	27 239	18 971	20 562	15 928	79 123	3 865	
WITH A WORK DISABILITY.	27 712	1 827	1 481	1 897	1 546	5 191	438	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE.	16 328	1 043	858	1 095	969	2 948	298	
PREVENTED FROM WORKING.	13 506	882	706	929	857	2 399	250	
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS								
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	325 524	27 239	18 971	20 562	15 928	79 123	3 865	
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	4 409	352	210	324	184	928	108	
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER.	54 142	3 653	2 749	4 342	3 105	8 278	771	
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	7 387	645	324	554	381	1 291	127	

TABLE P-2. SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES-CONTINUED								
	FRANKLIN	GRAND ISLE	LAMOILLE	ORANGE	ORLEANS	RUTLAND	WASHINGTON	WINOCHAM	WINDSOR
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH									
TOTAL PERSONS	34 788	4 613	16 767	22 739	23 440	58 347	52 393	36 933	51 030
NATIVE	32 678	4 358	16 162	22 176	21 386	56 755	49 861	35 648	49 612
BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE	27 008	3 065	11 275	13 554	16 449	38 568	34 454	19 276	27 285
BORN IN DIFFERENT STATE	5 501	1 250	4 793	8 511	4 823	17 973	15 091	16 148	22 036
BORN ABROAD, AT SEA, ETC.	169	43	94	111	114	214	316	224	291
FOREIGN BORN	2 110	255	605	563	2 054	1 592	2 532	1 285	1 418
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
PERSONS 5 TO 17 YEARS	8 401	1 014	3 558	4 999	5 456	12 065	11 191	7 540	10 607
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME	7 980	991	3 450	4 897	5 092	11 796	10 644	7 384	10 321
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	421	23	108	102	364	269	547	156	286
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	2	-	8	12	-	73	12	38	19
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	2	-	8	12	-	66	12	30	19
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	8	-
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	419	23	100	90	364	196	535	118	267
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	402	23	100	90	356	186	525	107	259
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	17	-	-	-	8	10	10	11	8
PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OVER	23 469	3 233	11 916	15 873	16 062	42 495	37 620	26 833	37 056
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME	20 749	2 952	11 241	15 296	13 387	39 951	34 350	25 408	35 369
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	2 720	281	675	577	2 675	2 544	3 270	1 425	1 687
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	50	-	33	59	13	183	394	224	92
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	50	-	33	54	11	167	368	182	88
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	-	-	-	5	2	16	26	42	4
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	2 670	281	642	518	2 662	2 361	2 876	1 201	1 595
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	2 451	254	599	484	2 434	2 195	2 676	1 135	1 502
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	219	27	43	34	228	166	200	66	93
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY									
WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER	13 502	1 767	7 198	9 543	9 044	25 237	22 463	16 638	22 942
CAR, TRUCK, OR VAN	10 328	1 499	5 645	7 689	6 882	21 038	18 418	13 429	19 408
DRIVE ALONE	6 639	895	3 894	5 280	4 517	14 551	12 492	9 655	14 130
CARPPOOL	3 689	604	1 751	2 409	2 365	6 487	5 926	3 774	5 278
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	105	10	25	33	69	185	214	160	78
WALKED ONLY	1 723	76	915	1 000	1 187	2 528	2 600	1 932	1 857
OTHER MEANS	236	43	135	151	123	369	342	297	286
WORKED AT HOME	1 110	139	478	670	783	1 117	889	820	1 313
PERSONS PER PRIVATE VEHICLE	1.27	1.31	1.22	1.21	1.26	1.21	1.22	1.18	1.18
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT									
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	9 012	1 109	4 735	6 186	6 015	15 244	14 700	8 925	12 452
NURSERY SCHOOL	240	22	189	251	226	561	468	425	571
PUBLIC	110	2	92	103	119	262	214	177	246
PRIVATE	130	20	97	148	107	299	254	248	325
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS) PUBLIC	5 575	696	2 382	3 292	3 724	7 943	7 488	5 003	7 070
PRIVATE	5 370	631	2 346	3 133	3 360	7 440	6 911	4 709	6 853
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS) PUBLIC	2 05	45	36	159	364	503	577	294	217
PRIVATE	2 671	314	1 078	1 644	1 731	3 977	3 836	2 370	3 599
PUBLIC	2 626	309	1 035	1 558	1 544	3 462	3 721	2 220	3 465
PRIVATE	45	5	43	86	187	515	115	150	134
COLLEGE	526	77	1 086	999	334	2 763	2 908	1 127	1 212
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER	19 699	2 770	9 525	13 183	13 638	35 006	30 993	22 835	31 799
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	5 141	547	1 661	2 315	3 504	5 701	4 717	3 293	4 277
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	2 893	384	1 003	1 758	1 943	4 803	3 701	3 097	4 104
4 YEARS	7 619	1 051	3 199	4 805	4 951	13 021	11 857	8 331	12 266
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	2 200	389	1 534	2 014	1 711	5 711	4 602	3 631	5 251
4 OR MORE YEARS	1 846	399	2 128	2 291	1 529	5 770	6 116	4 501	5 901
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	59.2	66.4	72.0	69.1	60.1	70.0	72.8	72.0	73.6
RESIDENCE IN 1975									
PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER	31 688	4 257	15 373	20 922	21 713	54 502	48 858	34 365	47 674
SAME HOUSE	19 270	2 675	7 521	11 855	12 467	31 436	27 088	18 015	27 557
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN UNITED STATES	12 212	1 568	7 668	8 974	9 065	22 876	21 232	15 756	19 856
SAME COUNTY	8 288	473	3 770	5 596	6 020	13 512	12 202	9 126	9 497
DIFFERENT COUNTY	3 924	1 095	3 898	5 378	3 045	9 364	9 030	6 630	10 359
SAME STATE	2 087	659	2 012	2 344	1 215	2 553	3 672	1 227	2 175
DIFFERENT STATE	1 837	436	1 886	3 034	1 830	6 811	5 358	5 403	8 184
ABROAD	206	14	184	93	181	190	538	594	261
VETERAN STATUS									
CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	24 840	3 384	12 529	16 805	17 002	44 773	39 585	28 140	39 060
VETERAN	3 822	579	1 868	2 744	2 620	7 554	6 546	4 905	7 232
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	15.4	17.1	14.9	16.3	14.2	16.9	16.5	17.4	18.5
MALE VETERAN	3 680	565	1 801	2 620	2 321	7 235	6 217	4 720	6 950
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	30.8	33.8	29.4	31.5	28.5	34.5	33.1	36.0	36.9
WORK DISABILITY STATUS									
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	20 789	2 851	10 726	14 060	14 092	36 569	32 799	23 187	32 002
WITH A WORK DISABILITY	2 209	278	879	1 454	1 529	3 344	2 807	2 092	2 567
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1 402	190	512	837	926	2 087	1 693	1 073	1 440
PREVENTED FROM WORKING	1 166	166	421	660	791	1 702	1 466	822	1 171
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS									
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	20 789	2 851	10 726	14 060	14 092	36 569	32 799	23 187	32 002
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	405	46	138	188	242	529	401	347	359
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	3 654	529	1 633	2 591	2 643	7 109	5 892	4 487	6 359
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	538	43	219	336	385	957	745	658	829

TABLE P-3. LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDICES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE STATE	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE		COUNTIES				
		BURLINGTON CITY	ADDISON	BENNINGTON	CALEDONIA	CHITTENOEN	ESSEX	
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	385 440	31 390	21 847	25 292	19 246	88 180	4 647	
LABOR FORCE	242 730	18 616	13 775	16 115	11 585	57 788	2 658	
PERCENT OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	63.0	59.3	63.1	63.7	60.2	65.5	57.2	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	242 456	18 573	13 752	16 097	11 567	57 683	2 658	
EMPLOYED	227 195	17 456	12 906	15 003	10 572	54 662	2 420	
UNEMPLOYED	15 261	1 117	846	1 094	995	3 021	238	
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.8	8.6	5.2	9.0	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	142 710	12 774	8 072	9 177	7 661	30 392	1 989	
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER								
LABOR FORCE	201 024	17 461	11 063	13 373	9 978	46 101	2 349	
PERCENT OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	104 032	9 061	5 742	7 268	4 716	25 429	1 058	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	51.8	51.9	51.9	54.3	47.3	55.2	45.0	
EMPLOYED	104 013	9 049	5 742	7 268	4 716	25 417	1 058	
UNEMPLOYED	97 805	8 592	5 449	6 859	4 317	24 012	986	
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	6 208	457	293	409	399	1 405	72	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	96 992	8 400	5 321	6 105	5 262	20 672	1 291	
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER								
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	201 024	17 461	11 063	13 373	9 978	46 101	2 349	
IN LABOR FORCE	30 084	1 638	1 720	1 875	1 655	6 587	391	
IN LABOR FORCE	14 469	811	828	1 013	766	3 290	172	
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY	38 832	2 050	2 226	2 507	1 895	8 859	476	
IN LABOR FORCE	26 246	1 291	1 396	1 895	1 259	5 800	294	
CLASS OF WORKER, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY								
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	227 195	17 456	12 906	15 003	10 572	54 662	2 420	
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	166 959	13 394	9 122	11 851	7 408	42 649	1 689	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	5 759	443	269	160	202	1 445	99	
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKERS	12 097	1 569	544	418	622	3 194	93	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	17 569	1 089	1 016	1 031	812	3 927	202	
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	22 640	928	1 742	1 426	1 360	3 240	239	
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	2 171	33	213	117	168	207	98	
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	227 195	17 456	12 906	15 003	10 572	54 662	2 420	
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	54 838	4 929	2 759	3 269	2 304	16 497	380	
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	22 425	1 921	975	1 378	937	6 549	172	
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	32 413	3 008	1 784	1 891	1 367	9 948	208	
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	60 674	5 748	2 935	3 868	2 714	17 354	443	
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	7 329	838	320	449	242	2 842	41	
SALES OCCUPATIONS	20 019	1 747	1 001	1 609	932	5 067	133	
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL	33 326	3 163	1 614	1 810	1 540	9 445	269	
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	30 554	3 065	1 843	2 056	1 293	7 282	301	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS	1 832	104	142	156	93	273	18	
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	2 441	315	94	188	127	765	30	
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	26 281	2 646	1 607	1 712	1 073	6 244	253	
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS	11 819	205	1 510	403	812	1 047	157	
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS	29 325	1 503	1 667	1 927	1 392	5 677	357	
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS	39 985	2 006	2 192	3 480	2 057	6 805	782	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	23 306	1 064	1 424	2 230	1 151	3 683	502	
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS	8 833	454	348	511	521	1 638	171	
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	7 846	488	420	739	385	1 484	109	
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	227 195	17 456	12 906	15 003	10 572	54 662	2 420	
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, AND MINING	12 099	162	1 534	385	719	1 055	105	
CONSTRUCTION	13 832	627	818	929	631	2 739	150	
MANUFACTURING	54 201	3 018	2 868	4 684	2 560	13 269	981	
NONDURABLE GOODS	15 234	806	857	1 472	599	2 060	349	
DURABLE GOODS	38 967	2 212	2 011	3 212	1 961	11 209	632	
TRANSPORTATION	7 407	459	346	342	536	1 493	170	
COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	4 937	391	173	200	248	1 405	15	
WHOLESALE TRADE	7 018	672	339	280	381	1 869	43	
RETAIL TRADE	35 555	3 435	1 754	2 815	1 813	8 908	266	
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	10 211	967	399	501	282	2 969	50	
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	6 371	422	373	447	293	1 651	58	
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	11 659	933	499	812	382	2 253	70	
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	53 760	5 590	3 412	3 271	2 310	14 595	404	
HEALTH SERVICES	17 890	1 524	675	1 241	754	4 280	114	
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	26 826	3 053	2 317	1 509	1 162	7 937	184	
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	9 044	1 013	420	521	394	2 378	106	
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	10 145	780	391	337	417	2 456	108	
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979								
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER, IN LABOR FORCE IN 1979	275 873	24 008	16 326	17 907	13 249	67 671	2 950	
WORKED IN 1979	272 940	23 796	16 137	17 771	13 024	67 094	2 896	
50 TO 52 WEEKS	155 497	10 702	8 617	10 292	7 405	37 004	1 650	
40 TO 49 WEEKS	33 470	2 798	1 814	2 389	1 539	7 677	309	
1 TO 39 WEEKS	83 973	10 296	5 706	5 090	4 080	22 413	937	
USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK	209 334	16 795	12 444	13 363	9 927	50 931	2 339	
50 TO 52 WEEKS	136 290	8 936	7 696	8 937	6 425	32 533	1 474	
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979	51 218	5 183	2 962	3 514	2 612	12 370	622	
UNEMPLOYED 15 OR MORE WEEKS	16 868	1 310	873	1 190	1 086	3 319	296	
MEAN WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	13.1	10.6	12.1	13.0	15.6	11.5	16.0	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979								
FAMILIES	129 036	7 187	7 195	8 708	6 683	26 815	1 689	
NO WORKERS	14 439	820	700	1 010	835	2 124	255	
1 WORKER	40 049	2 250	2 221	2 495	2 234	8 312	522	
2 OR MORE WORKERS	74 548	4 117	4 274	5 203	3 614	16 379	912	

TABLE P-3. LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES-CONTINUED									
	FRANKLIN	GRAND ISLE	LAMOILLE	ORANGE	ORLEANS	RUTLAND	WASHINGTON	WINOHAM	WINESBORO	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	24 855	3 387	12 531	16 816	17 009	44 776	39 629	28 153	39 072	
LABOR FORCE	14 873	1 997	8 131	10 337	10 180	27 707	24 656	18 268	24 660	
PERCENT OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	59.8	59.0	64.9	61.5	59.9	61.9	62.2	64.9	63.1	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	14 858	1 994	8 129	10 326	10 173	27 704	24 612	18 255	24 648	
EMPLOYED	13 777	1 811	7 355	9 778	9 265	25 872	23 100	17 071	23 603	
UNEMPLOYED	1 081	183	774	548	908	1 832	1 512	1 184	1 045	
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	7.3	9.2	9.5	5.3	8.9	6.6	6.1	6.5	4.2	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	9 982	1 390	4 400	6 479	6 829	17 069	14 973	9 885	14 412	
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER										
LABOR FORCE	12 901	1 712	6 402	8 482	8 849	23 818	20 780	15 012	20 204	
PERCENT OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	5 765	779	3 367	4 238	4 080	12 062	10 890	8 204	10 434	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	44.7	45.5	52.6	50.0	46.1	50.6	52.4	54.6	51.6	
EMPLOYED	5 765	779	3 367	4 238	4 080	12 062	10 887	8 204	10 430	
UNEMPLOYED	5 323	709	3 062	4 047	3 758	11 286	10 333	7 657	10 007	
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	44.2	70	305	191	322	776	554	547	423	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	7.7	9.0	9.1	4.5	7.9	6.4	5.1	6.7	4.1	
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	7 136	933	3 035	4 244	4 769	11 756	9 890	6 808	9 770	
IN LABOR FORCE	12 901	1 712	6 402	8 482	8 849	23 818	20 780	15 012	20 204	
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY	2 398	310	1 087	1 466	1 537	3 242	2 834	2 224	2 758	
IN LABOR FORCE	903	123	590	678	678	1 569	1 462	1 064	1 333	
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY	2 662	353	1 165	1 683	1 850	4 404	4 145	2 710	3 897	
IN LABOR FORCE	1 637	228	800	1 168	1 120	3 041	3 010	1 929	2 669	
CLASS OF WORKER, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY										
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	13 777	1 811	7 355	9 778	9 265	25 872	23 100	17 071	23 603	
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	9 966	1 280	5 116	6 543	6 311	19 289	15 220	13 052	17 463	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	487	70	257	264	216	544	488	292	966	
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKERS	395	75	504	611	280	1 370	3 075	421	495	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	980	158	535	867	855	1 957	1 866	1 376	1 987	
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	1 709	221	871	1 366	1 386	2 546	2 251	1 783	2 500	
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	240	7	72	127	217	166	200	147	192	
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	13 777	1 811	7 355	9 778	9 265	25 872	23 100	17 071	23 603	
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	2 372	371	1 807	2 046	1 696	5 571	6 296	3 987	5 483	
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	1 049	161	790	742	757	2 242	2 870	1 741	2 062	
OCCUPATIONS	1 323	210	1 017	1 304	939	3 329	3 426	2 246	3 421	
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	3 126	496	1 686	2 260	1 593	6 639	7 245	4 172	6 143	
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	435	54	181	252	148	508	736	355	766	
OCCUPATIONS	1 040	177	651	683	639	2 618	2 221	1 346	1 902	
SALES OCCUPATIONS	1 651	265	854	1 325	806	3 513	4 288	2 471	3 475	
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING	1 550	175	1 418	1 232	1 150	3 793	3 095	2 503	2 863	
CLERICAL	130	12	81	108	60	191	195	126	247	
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	136	12	99	77	65	227	203	192	226	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS	1 284	151	1 238	1 047	1 025	3 375	2 697	2 185	2 390	
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	1 650	176	1 444	936	1 224	1 038	736	722	964	
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND	1 892	283	958	1 458	1 426	3 582	2 885	2 162	3 659	
HOUSEHOLD	3 187	310	1 042	1 846	2 176	5 249	2 843	3 525	4 491	
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS	1 867	144	549	969	1 410	3 200	1 366	2 051	2 760	
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS	743	114	254	505	432	1 167	793	732	904	
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS	577	52	239	372	334	882	684	742	827	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	13 777	1 811	7 355	9 778	9 265	25 872	23 100	17 071	23 603	
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS	1 741	173	599	941	1 186	1 131	826	777	927	
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND	756	145	533	757	445	1 539	1 502	1 231	1 657	
LABORERS	3 965	403	1 118	2 052	2 707	5 879	3 214	4 199	6 302	
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, AND MINING	1 522	105	295	770	923	1 670	941	1 990	1 681	
CONSTRUCTION	2 443	298	823	1 282	1 784	4 209	2 273	2 209	4 621	
MANUFACTURING	729	98	163	341	478	795	539	558	819	
NONDURABLE GOODS	216	43	119	115	85	768	560	418	572	
DURABLE GOODS	376	67	125	298	239	1 070	767	442	722	
TRANSPORTATION	1 824	242	1 294	1 326	1 128	4 719	3 630	2 474	3 362	
COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	441	85	269	351	252	1 096	1 855	716	945	
WHOLESALE TRADE	283	31	200	330	227	662	720	467	629	
RETAIL TRADE	533	85	881	374	400	1 531	1 193	1 193	1 453	
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2 294	354	1 749	2 468	1 788	5 874	5 728	4 070	5 443	
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	887	108	546	782	640	2 282	1 903	1 506	2 172	
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	1 062	178	978	1 309	918	2 574	2 687	1 750	2 261	
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	345	68	225	377	230	1 018	1 138	814	1 010	
HEALTH SERVICES	619	85	305	425	330	808	2 566	526	772	
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES										
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES										
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION										
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979										
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER, IN LABOR FORCE	16 233	2 270	9 214	11 915	11 394	31 043	28 020	20 300	27 381	
IN 1979	15 976	2 220	9 137	11 776	11 254	30 688	27 709	20 121	27 137	
WORKER IN 1979	10 003	1 332	4 532	6 482	6 583	17 909	15 755	11 564	16 369	
50 TO 52 WEEKS	1 337	205	1 420	1 494	1 249	3 978	3 452	2 928	3 379	
40 TO 49 WEEKS	4 336	683	3 185	3 800	3 422	8 801	8 502	5 629	7 389	
1 TO 39 WEEKS	12 720	1 810	6 832	9 022	8 895	23 434	21 332	15 382	20 903	
USUALLY WORKER 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK	8 835	1 202	3 999	5 639	5 817	15 539	13 798	9 949	14 447	
50 TO 52 WEEKS	2 805	461	2 207	2 215	2 090	5 684	5 473	3 841	4 362	
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979	1 221	227	744	759	863	1 844	1 782	1 274	1 390	
UNEMPLOYED 15 OR MORE WEEKS	16.2	16.5	12.9	13.2	15.2	13.3	13.0	12.7	13.0	
MEAN WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT										
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979										
FAMILIES	8 927	1 261	4 121	5 919	6 114	15 120	13 090	9 613	13 781	
NO WORKERS	1 192	183	486	696	755	1 765	1 583	1 148	1 707	
1 WORKER	3 131	426	1 146	1 824	2 097	4 574	3 877	3 009	4 181	
2 OR MORE WORKERS	4 604	652	2 489	3 399	3 262	8 781	7 630	5 456	7 893	

TABLE P-4. INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE STATE	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE		COUNTIES				
		BURLINGTON CITY	ADDISON	BENNINGTON	CALEDONIA	CHITTENON	ESSEX	
INCOME IN 1979								
HOUSEHOLDS.	178 394	13 074	9 386	12 011	9 184	38 529	2 176	
LESS THAN \$5,000.	22 180	2 166	1 117	1 348	1 392	4 017	295	
\$5,000 TO \$7,499.	17 302	1 527	868	1 117	998	3 012	279	
\$7,500 TO \$9,999.	17 220	1 255	879	1 189	1 051	2 930	260	
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	33 812	2 326	1 921	2 491	1 909	6 277	483	
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	29 872	1 985	1 669	2 066	1 518	5 934	395	
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	21 317	1 124	1 105	1 493	1 070	4 745	239	
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	22 244	1 440	1 152	1 367	837	6 465	162	
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	9 880	821	477	571	261	3 623	39	
\$50,000 OR MORE.	4 567	430	198	369	148	1 526	24	
MEDIAN. . . . .	.DOL. 14 791	13 048	14 751	14 719	13 131	17 576	12 369
MEAN. . . . .	.DOL. 17 436	16 772	17 055	17 836	15 087	20 308	14 252
FAMILIES.								
LESS THAN \$5,000.	129 036	7 187	7 195	8 708	6 683	26 815	1 689	
\$5,000 TO \$7,499.	8 156	400	455	420	507	1 242	141	
\$7,500 TO \$9,999.	9 790	560	578	643	618	1 451	175	
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	10 752	466	575	757	676	1 480	185	
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	24 479	1 257	1 509	1 839	1 475	4 012	390	
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	24 196	1 312	1 389	1 661	1 281	4 382	368	
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	18 775	947	1 019	1 323	942	4 055	222	
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	19 903	1 123	1 035	1 236	801	5 597	147	
\$50,000 OR MORE.	8 881	727	451	514	244	3 247	37	
MEDIAN. . . . .	.DOL. 4 104	395	184	315	139	1 349	24
MEAN. . . . .	.DOL. 17 206	18 560	16 548	16 882	15 248	20 955	14 328
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	.DOL. 19 815	21 945	18 977	20 132	17 322	23 489	15 887
LESS THAN \$2,000.	82 048	13 995	5 122	4 949	3 724	24 321	751	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999.	15 986	4 545	1 686	779	663	6 236	204	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999.	8 157	2 105	596	389	432	2 926	42	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999.	15 376	2 346	909	930	804	3 781	161	
\$5,000 TO \$7,999.	15 165	2 124	703	1 011	669	3 749	164	
\$8,000 TO \$9,999.	7 510	749	399	500	387	1 760	49	
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	11 294	1 247	500	728	502	3 081	93	
\$15,000 TO \$24,999.	6 611	715	260	427	243	2 237	29	
\$25,000 TO \$49,999.	1 650	138	66	140	15	454	9	
\$50,000 OR MORE. . . . .	.DOL. 299	26	3	45	9	97	-
MEDIAN. . . . .	.DOL. 5 276	3 221	3 498	6 102	4 884	4 429	4 466
MEAN. . . . .	.DOL. 7 134	5 129	5 332	8 148	6 470	6 838	5 553
PER CAPITA INCOME. . . . .	.DOL. 6 179	6 143	5 574	6 474	5 453	6 927	4 929
PER CAPITA INCOME, NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS. . . . .	.DOL. 6 226	6 195	5 594	6 516	5 484	6 957	4 936
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979								
NO WORKERS. . . . .	.DOL. 10 628	10 291	12 343	14 315	9 723	10 268	8 689
1 WORKER. . . . .	.DOL. 16 338	17 383	15 066	17 805	14 212	19 250	13 364
2 OR MORE WORKERS. . . . .	.DOL. 23 462	26 759	22 095	22 376	21 000	27 354	19 344
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979								
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979								
FAMILIES.	129 036	7 187	7 195	8 708	6 683	26 815	1 689	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	71 849	3 693	4 176	4 715	3 638	15 835	907	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	57 127	2 784	3 292	3 821	2 849	12 508	731	
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	15 243	1 361	785	1 027	716	3 388	163	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	10 013	763	487	665	509	2 158	107	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS.	3 743	300	156	236	227	706	51	
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER.	19 287	1 122	1 041	1 479	1 080	2 840	291	
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	68 471	9 012	3 155	4 337	3 287	17 969	751	
65 YEARS AND OVER.	18 366	1 492	870	1 458	1 103	2 929	233	
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	489 939	32 140	27 199	32 232	25 015	108 140	6 212	
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	142 660	7 171	8 469	9 153	7 398	31 374	1 823	
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	107 159	5 344	6 365	6 903	5 443	24 011	1 347	
60 YEARS AND OVER.	74 566	4 730	3 815	5 674	4 217	11 455	1 084	
65 YEARS AND OVER.	54 112	3 630	2 749	4 342	3 105	8 248	771	
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
FAMILIES.	11 492	563	711	570	749	1 752	201	
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.	8.9	7.8	9.9	6.5	11.2	6.5	11.9	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	8 700	434	539	410	547	1 360	142	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	6 592	307	423	318	416	1 028	114	
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	4 300	331	218	183	201	881	62	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	3 961	299	197	165	189	808	54	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS.	2 135	186	96	93	102	411	37	
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER.	1 213	39	69	85	79	115	16	
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	19 009	3 342	856	1 006	1 075	5 287	319	
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.	27.8	37.1	27.1	23.2	32.7	29.4	42.5	
65 YEARS AND OVER.	5 354	429	240	330	368	802	77	
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	59 048	5 213	3 337	2 988	3 826	11 108	1 068	
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.	12.1	16.2	12.3	9.3	15.3	10.3	17.2	
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	19 897	990	1 214	959	1 323	2 956	368	
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	13 936	655	898	661	919	2 036	246	
60 YEARS AND OVER.	9 474	616	492	573	671	1 267	162	
65 YEARS AND OVER.	7 464	515	368	486	521	1 008	116	
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL								
PERCENT OF PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED:								
BELOW 75 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	6.9	9.9	6.9	5.4	8.1	6.3	8.6	
BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	17.7	22.0	18.4	14.7	21.5	14.5	26.7	
BELOW 150 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	23.7	27.3	24.7	20.8	28.6	18.9	34.1	
BELOW 200 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	36.9	39.3	40.1	36.1	44.3	28.6	50.7	

TABLE P-4. INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES-CONTINUED								
	FRANKLIN	GRAND ISLE	LAMOILLE	ORANGE	ORLEANS	RUTLAND	WASHINGTON	WINDHAM	WINDSOR
INCOME IN 1979									
HOUSEHOLDS.	11 529	1 602	5 885	7 722	8 062	20 682	18 626	13 918	19 082
LESS THAN \$5,000.	1 645	192	896	996	1 225	2 559	2 327	1 894	2 277
\$5,000 TO \$7,499.	1 135	148	600	889	963	2 187	1 936	1 492	1 678
\$7,500 TO \$9,999.	1 141	170	614	936	962	1 969	1 796	1 568	1 755
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	2 234	304	1 168	1 696	1 703	3 795	3 658	2 609	3 564
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	1 809	285	1 150	1 328	1 350	3 658	3 124	2 304	3 282
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	1 426	186	542	797	801	2 614	2 213	1 531	2 555
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	1 331	194	605	757	662	2 484	2 307	1 554	2 367
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	563	93	174	223	270	1 004	908	614	1 060
\$50,000 OR MORE.	245	30	136	100	126	412	357	352	544
MEDIAN.	14 025	14 768	13 238	12 867	12 453	14 765	14 382	13 696	15 363
MEAN.	16 676	16 974	15 713	15 120	14 949	16 910	16 772	16 516	17 973
FAMILIES.									
LESS THAN \$5,000.	8 927	1 261	4 121	5 919	6 114	15 120	13 090	9 613	13 781
\$5,000 TO \$7,499.	719	92	336	474	534	942	794	691	809
\$7,500 TO \$9,999.	813	101	330	595	668	1 151	1 090	746	831
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	794	124	424	663	618	1 314	1 103	917	1 122
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	1 795	261	816	1 346	1 418	2 760	2 475	1 823	2 560
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	1 559	245	926	1 143	1 171	3 066	2 481	1 858	2 666
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	1 279	157	482	737	735	2 370	1 939	1 304	2 211
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	1 221	172	534	681	599	2 259	2 075	1 405	2 141
\$50,000 OR MORE.	511	86	160	188	248	889	809	567	930
MEDIAN.	236	23	113	92	123	369	324	302	511
MEAN.	16 085	16 151	15 766	14 530	14 336	17 072	17 006	16 526	17 798
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS AND OVER.	18 540	18 105	17 886	16 580	16 824	19 230	19 244	19 031	20 598
LESS THAN \$2,000.	3 538	448	2 974	2 995	2 655	8 403	9 038	6 171	6 959
\$2,000 TO \$2,999.	413	46	569	500	322	1 395	1 738	692	743
\$3,000 TO \$4,999.	291	23	366	341	262	739	771	485	494
\$5,000 TO \$7,999.	859	86	623	568	576	1 741	1 778	1 234	1 322
\$8,000 TO \$9,999.	794	91	555	650	599	1 693	1 668	1 428	1 462
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	364	56	266	325	367	787	791	749	710
\$15,000 TO \$24,999.	486	76	370	363	336	1 174	1 355	969	1 261
\$25,000 TO \$49,999.	310	45	156	189	148	640	742	447	738
\$50,000 OR MORE.	85	20	49	55	42	208	165	135	207
MEDIAN.	7	5	20	4	3	26	30	28	22
MEAN.	5 708	7 371	4 660	5 385	5 768	5 563	5 391	6 299	6 801
PER CAPITA INCOME.	7 543	9 841	6 669	6 794	6 812	7 323	7 090	7 918	8 516
PER CAPITA INCOME, NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS.	5 561	5 896	5 586	5 245	5 209	6 089	6 078	6 323	6 764
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979.	5 610	5 900	5 635	5 264	5 244	6 176	6 151	6 394	6 819
NO WORKERS.	9 035	9 194	9 292	10 163	8 593	9 736	10 053	10 683	13 076
1 WORKER.	14 902	16 110	14 672	13 331	13 586	16 172	15 444	16 191	17 224
2 OR MORE WORKERS.	23 475	21 911	21 044	19 638	20 810	22 732	23 082	22 354	24 013
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979									
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979									
FAMILIES.	8 927	1 261	4 121	5 919	6 114	15 120	13 090	9 613	13 781
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	5 227	664	2 403	3 282	3 472	8 025	7 346	5 119	7 040
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	4 116	518	1 831	2 587	2 723	6 510	5 899	3 994	5 748
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	972	101	435	601	639	1 849	1 731	1 308	1 528
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	716	71	326	388	403	1 150	1 151	903	979
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS.	318	15	131	139	173	390	431	411	359
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER.	1 293	201	584	981	930	2 546	2 083	1 589	2 349
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	3 538	448	2 535	2 489	2 591	7 263	7 323	5 841	6 944
65 YEARS AND OVER.	1 204	158	543	796	896	2 447	2 174	1 516	2 039
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	34 199	4 584	16 081	21 980	23 007	55 904	49 534	35 800	50 052
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	11 045	1 352	4 730	6 744	7 213	15 547	14 469	9 698	13 645
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	8 190	991	3 454	4 900	5 326	11 792	10 934	7 175	10 328
60 YEARS AND OVER.	5 146	730	2 262	3 546	3 752	9 833	8 003	6 222	8 827
65 YEARS AND OVER.	3 654	529	1 633	2 591	2 643	7 109	5 892	4 487	6 359
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
FAMILIES.	1 078	126	431	637	822	1 265	1 153	955	1 042
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.	12.1	10.0	10.5	10.8	13.4	8.4	8.8	9.9	7.6
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	821	70	305	471	623	973	899	757	783
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	642	61	202	367	481	758	667	545	570
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	366	17	136	174	222	522	474	416	428
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	346	17	132	150	190	475	440	390	408
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS.	194	5	80	63	121	232	241	253	207
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER.	131	24	69	56	94	139	114	118	104
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	1 115	106	890	717	772	1 855	1 570	1 511	1 830
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.	31.5	23.7	35.1	28.8	29.8	25.5	22.8	25.9	26.4
65 YEARS AND OVER.	443	53	229	281	299	706	558	402	566
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	5 080	561	2 387	3 002	3 875	6 225	5 697	4 599	5 295
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.	14.9	12.2	14.8	13.7	16.8	11.1	11.5	12.8	10.6
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	2 022	199	706	1 101	1 585	2 181	2 070	1 487	1 726
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	1 457	159	424	800	1 094	1 619	1 408	1 005	1 210
60 YEARS AND OVER.	866	115	426	467	606	1 156	945	758	970
65 YEARS AND OVER.	698	100	354	377	443	920	737	595	741
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL									
PERCENT OF PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED:									
BELOW 75 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	7.8	7.9	8.4	8.3	10.4	6.2	6.5	7.0	6.2
BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	21.7	16.6	22.8	21.1	24.2	16.7	17.2	18.2	15.3
BELOW 150 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	28.7	23.5	28.8	29.8	31.8	22.7	23.4	24.8	20.3
BELOW 200 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	42.5	38.6	45.6	46.5	46.6	36.3	36.7	37.6	33.0

TABLE P-5. GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND 8)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	WHITE		BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	THE STATE						BURLINGTON CITY					
TOTAL PERSONS.	507 052	1 188	1 068	1 640	3 377	37 228	149	77	198	347		
FEMALE	260 150	508	565	884	1 731	20 269	55	42	107	178		
UNDER 5 YEARS.	35 606	87	73	193	296	1 810	6	-	25	52		
5 TO 14 YEARS.	79 528	258	224	358	541	3 831	7	8	19	33		
15 TO 59 YEARS.	313 304	771	702	982	2 160	26 433	130	69	129	256		
60 TO 64 YEARS.	20 632	21	42	22	146	1 104	-	-	6	6		
65 YEARS AND OVER.	57 982	51	27	85	234	4 050	6	-	19	-		
FAMILIES	128 223	197	261	266	671	7 111	24	19	25	57		
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	69 317	134	186	156	338	3 539	19	19	5	39		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	108 843	168	170	219	597	5 575	18	8	17	57		
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS												
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	293 019	514	555	788	1 625	18 385	73	42	70	97		
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	49 037	23	193	94	300	2 839	-	4	13	39		
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	35 911	61	87	73	135	1 833	11	5	6	-		
4 YEARS.	106 747	147	152	185	564	5 616	7	13	15	38		
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	45 802	123	49	54	275	2 994	18	8	6	6		
4 OR MORE YEARS.	55 522	160	74	382	351	5 103	37	12	30	14		
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	382 468	817	751	1 059	2 481	30 996	136	69	154	251		
LABOR FORCE.	240 957	536	453	601	1 471	18 398	94	32	75	132		
EMPLOYED.	225 615	496	369	551	1 401	17 267	80	17	75	121		
UNEMPLOYED.	15 093	38	74	43	70	1 096	14	7	-	11		
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	199 492	324	430	618	1 261	17 274	49	42	75	141		
LABOR FORCE.	103 270	188	211	293	619	8 976	31	19	26	65		
EMPLOYED.	97 138	178	165	258	605	8 514	31	12	26	65		
UNEMPLOYED.	6 113	10	46	35	14	450	-	7	-	-		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
FAMILIES	128 223	197	261	266	671	7 111	24	19	25	57		
LESS THAN \$5,000	8 061	-	63	27	42	392	-	-	8	-		
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	20 388	27	90	30	82	1 009	6	11	-	6		
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	24 346	40	38	25	152	1 243	6	8	-	22		
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	24 090	27	19	43	108	1 293	5	-	6	12		
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	18 672	37	20	41	134	1 947	-	-	-	17		
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	19 804	37	15	33	105	1 111	7	-	5	-		
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	8 786	20	16	48	24	727	-	-	-	-		
\$50,000 OR MORE.	4 076	9	-	19	24	389	-	-	6	-		
MEDIAN	17 211	20 750	8 480	21 000	17 795	18 620	...	...	...	...
MEAN	19 817	23 314	12 080	24 406	19 591	21 972	...	...	...	...
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	485 980	1 028	1 011	1 505	3 062	31 786	106	56	150	258		
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	58 217	163	391	212	428	5 169	13	10	21	41		
	ADDISON COUNTY						BENNINGTON COUNTY					
TOTAL PERSONS.	29 163	84	37	85	160	33 117	92	25	92	197		
FEMALE	14 635	25	14	49	89	17 140	41	...	65	110		
UNDER 5 YEARS.	2 133	2	-	6	6	2 252	8	...	6	13		
5 TO 14 YEARS.	4 805	8	7	12	23	5 167	13	...	24	59		
15 TO 59 YEARS.	18 319	68	21	66	110	19 677	66	...	53	98		
60 TO 64 YEARS.	1 070	-	-	-	2	1 341	3	...	7	-		
65 YEARS AND OVER.	2 836	6	9	1	19	4 680	2	...	2	27		
FAMILIES	7 156	13	13	9	30	8 667	27	...	...	25
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 026	7	1	2	18	4 515	13	...	...	14
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	6 127	13	12	2	28	7 354	22	...	...	23
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS												
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	15 751	13	23	38	67	19 879	44	...	34	73		
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	2 771	3	16	-	16	3 668	2	...	11	19		
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	1 893	-	-	1	5	2 643	7	...	2	8		
4 YEARS.	5 524	6	5	16	20	6 667	18	...	16	13		
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	2 346	-	-	6	17	3 242	6	...	1	14		
4 OR MORE YEARS.	3 217	4	2	15	9	3 659	11	...	4	19		
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	21 656	74	30	65	127	25 128	62	...	60	114		
LABOR FORCE.	13 665	20	24	46	71	16 023	39	...	32	58		
EMPLOYED.	12 803	20	21	46	69	14 922	39	...	21	55		
UNEMPLOYED.	841	-	1	-	2	1 083	-	...	11	3		
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	10 977	21	11	40	62	13 272	24	...	46	59		
LABOR FORCE.	5 696	-	5	29	36	7 217	11	...	27	19		
EMPLOYED.	5 404	-	4	29	36	6 815	11	...	20	19		
UNEMPLOYED.	292	-	1	-	-	402	-	...	7	-		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
FAMILIES	7 156	13	13	9	30	8 667	27	...	...	25
LESS THAN \$5,000	451	-	4	-	4	410	-	...	...	-
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	1 138	6	9	-	6	1 398	-	...	...	7
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	1 505	4	-	-	3	1 829	10	...	...	1
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	1 378	3	-	7	2	1 656	5	...	...	7
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	1 016	-	-	-	11	1 309	12	...	...	7
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	1 035	-	-	-	4	1 236	-	...	...	1
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	451	-	-	-	-	514	-	...	...	-
\$50,000 OR MORE.	182	-	-	2	-	315	-	...	...	2
MEDIAN	16 559	...	...	...	...	16 887	...	...	...	...
MEAN	18 999	...	...	...	...	20 158	...	...	...	...
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	27 040	33	33	64	131	32 040	83	...	74	167		
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	3 324	7	6	-	39	2 937	5	...	35	26		

¹PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE P-5. GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	RACE				SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	RACE				SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER		WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	
CALEDONIA COUNTY					CHITTENDEN COUNTY					
TOTAL PERSONS.	25 724	26	13	38	69	113 953	390	174	783	914
FEMALE	13 092	...	...	33	27	58 664	179	94	337	525
UNDER 5 YEARS.	1 977	...	...	-	-	7 269	10	6	111	114
5 TO 14 YEARS.	4 125	...	...	4	22	17 480	81	15	172	114
15 TO 59 YEARS.	15 271	...	...	31	44	77 268	275	134	468	651
60 TO 64 YEARS.	1 109	...	...	3	1	3 180	18	19	6	28
65 YEARS AND OVER.	3 242	...	...	-	2	8 756	6	-	26	7
FAMILIES	6 663	6	12	...	12	26 514	66	28	161	158
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 556	4	10	...	12	15 314	43	23	109	78
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	5 736	4	12	...	9	22 354	60	13	153	150
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS										
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	15 004	...	...	23	28	60 267	203	98	369	339
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	2 801	...	...	2	8	7 847	-	25	13	60
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	1 958	...	...	7	4	5 297	18	6	20	2
4 YEARS.	5 858	...	...	4	3	20 514	47	38	72	121
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	2 157	...	...	6	11	10 733	55	10	22	72
4 OR MORE YEARS.	2 230	...	...	4	2	15 876	83	19	242	84
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	19 175	...	...	32	46	87 089	297	145	500	670
LABOR FORCE.	11 551	...	...	19	32	57 115	228	80	292	365
EMPLOYED	10 540	...	...	17	29	54 048	214	65	268	343
UNEMPLOYED	993	...	...	2	3	2 983	14	7	17	22
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	9 931	...	...	29	17	45 590	128	92	228	377
LABOR FORCE.	4 696	...	...	17	11	25 167	92	48	95	178
EMPLOYED	4 297	...	...	17	11	23 774	92	41	78	178
UNEMPLOYED	399	...	...	-	-	1 381	-	7	17	-
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
FAMILIES	6 663	6	12	...	12	26 514	66	28	161	158
LESS THAN \$5,000	497	-	10	...	-	1 224	-	4	14	9
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	1 290	2	2	...	-	2 901	6	16	7	24
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	1 473	2	-	...	8	3 966	6	8	15	39
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	1 281	-	-	...	-	4 349	5	-	20	16
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	940	-	-	...	-	4 015	15	-	25	42
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	801	-	-	...	2	5 539	25	-	24	20
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	244	-	-	...	2	3 185	7	-	44	5
\$50,000 OR MORE.	137	2	-	...	-	1 335	2	-	12	3
MEDIANDOL.	15 271	...	...	...	...	20 935	...	...	24 934	18 393
MEANDOL.	17 338	...	...	...	...	23 477	...	...	27 418	17 901
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	24 931	...	...	38	58	106 727	347	140	724	804
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	3 813	...	...	-	1	10 998	13	21	68	94
ESSEX COUNTY										
TOTAL PERSONS.	6 282	2	8	19	29	34 262	72	432	14	121
FEMALE	3 137	...	...	...	...	17 494	28	262	...	77
UNDER 5 YEARS.	520	...	...	...	...	2 890	6	21	...	15
5 TO 14 YEARS.	1 017	...	...	...	...	6 091	25	134	...	21
15 TO 59 YEARS.	3 657	...	...	...	...	19 869	34	268	...	62
60 TO 64 YEARS.	308	...	...	...	...	1 505	-	7	...	8
65 YEARS AND OVER.	780	...	...	...	...	3 907	7	2	...	15
FAMILIES	1 687	-	...	-	...	8 813	8	100	-	23
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	882	-	...	...	...	4 961	8	76	-	18
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	1 458	-	...	...	...	7 567	8	51	-	23
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS										
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	3 705	...	...	...	...	19 464	30	190	...	62
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	1 022	...	...	...	...	5 032	-	106	...	34
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	599	...	...	...	...	2 856	2	35	...	-
4 YEARS.	1 375	...	...	...	...	7 545	22	42	...	22
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	402	...	...	...	...	2 188	6	6	...	-
4 OR MORE YEARS.	307	...	...	...	...	1 843	-	1	...	6
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	4 624	...	...	...	...	24 528	41	269	...	85
LABOR FORCE.	2 639	...	...	...	...	14 687	18	156	...	25
EMPLOYED	2 403	...	...	...	...	13 650	13	104	...	23
UNEMPLOYED	236	...	...	...	...	1 022	5	52	...	2
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	2 334	...	...	...	...	12 693	14	183	...	53
LABOR FORCE.	1 045	...	...	...	...	5 672	5	82	...	5
EMPLOYED	975	...	...	...	...	5 271	-	48	...	3
UNEMPLOYED	70	...	...	...	...	401	5	34	...	2
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
FAMILIES	1 687	-	...	-	...	8 813	8	100	-	23
LESS THAN \$5,000	141	-	...	...	...	698	-	21	-	8
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	360	-	...	...	...	1 550	7	44	-	11
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	390	-	...	...	...	1 777	-	18	-	2
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	366	-	...	...	...	1 550	-	9	-	-
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	222	-	...	...	...	1 278	1	-	-	-
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	147	-	...	...	...	1 214	-	7	-	2
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	37	-	...	...	...	510	-	1	-	-
\$50,000 OR MORE.	24	-	...	...	...	236	-	-	-	-
MEDIANDOL.	14 314	-	...	...	...	16 223	...	8 500	-	...
MEANDOL.	15 886	-	...	...	...	18 662	...	9 102	-	...
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	6 183	...	...	...	...	33 679	72	426	...	121
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	1 060	...	...	...	...	4 833	51	195	...	28

¹ PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE P-5. GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	RACE				SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	RACE				SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER		WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	
	GRAND ISLE COUNTY					LAMOILLE COUNTY				
TOTAL PERSONS.	4 575	1	26	11	21	16 679	40	16	18	99
FEMALE	2 315	...	...	...	...	8 433	17	...	...	52
UNDER 5 YEARS.	361	...	...	...	...	1 285	-	...	...	5
5 TO 14 YEARS.	751	...	...	...	...	2 625	6	...	...	5
15 TO 59 YEARS.	2 734	...	...	...	...	10 356	34	...	...	56
60 TO 64 YEARS.	201	...	...	...	...	640	-	...	...	12
65 YEARS AND OVER.	528	...	...	...	...	1 773	-	...	...	21
FAMILIES	1 256	-	...	...	...	4 103	...	...	-	12
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	647	-	...	...	...	2 294	...	...	-	2
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	1 115	-	...	...	...	3 510	...	...	-	8
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS										
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	2 750	...	...	...	...	9 487	23	...	...	64
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	535	...	...	...	...	1 657	-	...	...	14
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	379	...	...	...	...	994	-	...	...	26
4 YEARS.	1 049	...	...	...	...	3 195	2	...	...	6
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	389	...	...	...	...	1 534	-	...	...	-
4 OR MORE YEARS.	398	...	...	...	...	2 107	21	...	...	18
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	3 364	...	...	...	...	12 469	34	...	...	87
LABOR FORCE.	1 988	...	...	...	...	8 078	31	...	...	63
EMPLOYED	1 802	...	...	...	...	7 303	31	...	...	55
UNEMPLOYED	183	...	...	...	...	773	-	...	...	8
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	1 695	...	...	...	...	6 378	15	...	...	48
LABOR FORCE.	775	...	...	...	...	3 349	15	...	...	34
EMPLOYED	705	...	...	...	...	3 045	15	...	...	31
UNEMPLOYED	70	...	...	...	...	304	-	...	...	3
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
FAMILIES	1 256	-	...	...	...	4 103	...	...	-	12
LESS THAN \$5,000	89	-	...	...	...	332	...	...	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	225	-	...	...	...	754	...	...	-	2
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	261	-	...	...	...	816	...	...	-	-
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	243	-	...	...	...	922	...	...	-	-
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	157	-	...	...	...	482	...	...	-	2
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	172	-	...	...	...	524	...	...	-	-
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	86	-	...	...	...	160	...	...	-	-
\$50,000 OR MORE.	23	-	...	...	...	113	...	...	-	8
MEDIANDOL.	16 183	-	...	...	...	15 747	...	...	-	...
MEANDOL.	18 147	-	...	...	...	17 862	...	...	-	...
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	4 546	...	...	...	...	15 996	37	...	...	96
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	548	...	...	...	...	2 366	3	...	...	37
	ORANGE COUNTY					ORLEANS COUNTY				
TOTAL PERSONS.	22 627	21	35	43	126	23 373	5	15	42	84
FEMALE	11 184	...	10	30	48	11 956	...	...	27	36
UNDER 5 YEARS.	1 854	...	-	8	20	1 920	...	...	-	7
5 TO 14 YEARS.	3 666	...	9	11	20	3 990	...	...	18	8
15 TO 59 YEARS.	13 432	...	23	20	83	13 462	...	...	20	60
60 TO 64 YEARS.	953	...	-	2	3	1 120	...	...	-	2
65 YEARS AND OVER.	2 722	...	3	2	-	2 881	...	...	4	7
FAMILIES	5 896	...	11	10	35	6 106	...	...	...	15
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 186	...	9	8	20	3 376	...	...	...	13
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	5 078	...	7	7	35	5 249	...	...	...	15
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS										
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	13 124	...	20	24	59	13 607	...	...	19	48
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	2 305	...	8	2	8	3 492	...	...	8	15
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	1 751	...	3	3	8	1 943	...	...	-	-
4 YEARS.	4 795	...	6	3	16	4 939	...	...	9	17
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	2 010	...	-	2	11	1 708	...	...	-	7
4 OR MORE YEARS.	2 263	...	3	14	16	1 525	...	...	2	9
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	16 746	...	26	24	86	16 966	...	...	24	66
LABOR FORCE.	10 292	...	15	12	64	10 152	...	...	16	48
EMPLOYED	9 735	...	15	10	62	9 241	...	...	16	46
UNEMPLOYED	546	...	-	2	2	904	...	...	-	2
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	8 449	...	7	17	38	8 827	...	...	18	31
LABOR FORCE.	4 218	...	6	5	22	4 064	...	...	14	19
EMPLOYED	4 029	...	6	3	20	3 744	...	...	14	19
UNEMPLOYED	189	...	-	2	2	320	...	...	-	-
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
FAMILIES	5 896	...	11	10	35	6 106	...	...	...	15
LESS THAN \$5,000	469	...	2	3	3	530	...	...	...	-
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	1 255	...	3	-	1	1 284	...	...	...	2
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	1 341	...	2	3	16	1 416	...	...	...	7
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	1 141	...	2	-	10	1 171	...	...	...	2
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	733	...	-	4	5	735	...	...	...	2
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	679	...	-	-	-	599	...	...	...	2
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	186	...	2	-	-	248	...	...	...	-
\$50,000 OR MORE.	92	...	-	-	-	123	...	...	...	-
MEDIANDOL.	14 534	...	...	...	...	14 350	...	...	...	...
MEANDOL.	16 584	...	...	...	...	16 837	...	...	...	...
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	21 868	...	35	43	126	22 946	...	...	40	80
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	2 974	...	21	4	2	3 856	...	...	5	4

¹ PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE P-5. GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN¹	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN¹
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	WHITE		BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	RUTLAND COUNTY						WASHINGTON COUNTY					
TOTAL PERSONS.	57 979	93	92	119	269		51 995	99	84	181	895	
FEMALE	30 374	29	47	74	113		26 852	27	41	101	456	
UNDER 5 YEARS.	3 745	6	10	25	31		3 544	11	23	4	58	
5 TO 14 YEARS.	8 693	35	15	19	87		8 049	14	2	54	89	
15 TO 59 YEARS.	35 084	52	57	45	132		31 718	74	52	116	572	
60 TO 64 YEARS.	2 768	-	8	-	-		2 181	-	2	-	79	
65 YEARS AND OVER.	7 689	-	2	30	19		6 503	-	5	7	97	
FAMILIES	15 046	19	25	23	59		13 025	9	24	23	221	
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	7 691	11	19	6	39		7 125	9	14	8	73	
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	12 676	13	18	14	44		10 942	7	23	11	188	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS												
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	34 841	38	48	65	110		30 816	31	54	80	568	
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	5 674	5	11	11	19		4 687	5	6	18	79	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 762	11	17	9	20		3 687	-	2	12	43	
4 YEARS.	12 989	4	10	18	39		11 816	7	19	13	263	
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 688	6	6	6	17		4 569	15	16	2	101	
4 OR MORE YEARS.	5 728	12	4	21	15		6 057	4	11	35	82	
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	44 563	47	67	75	145		39 348	74	59	115	735	
LABOR FORCE.	27 589	33	43	31	79		24 499	38	45	62	487	
EMPLOYED	25 765	31	39	26	79		22 958	27	45	58	467	
UNEMPLOYED	1 821	2	4	5	-		1 499	9	-	4	20	
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	23 710	8	32	54	71		20 656	25	26	67	364	
LABOR FORCE.	12 016	4	12	23	31		10 817	14	20	33	212	
EMPLOYED	11 245	4	12	18	31		10 265	11	20	31	205	
UNEMPLOYED	771	-	-	5	-		549	3	-	2	7	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
FAMILIES	15 046	19	25	23	59		13 025	9	24	23	221	
LESS THAN \$5,000	935	-	2	-	8		794	-	-	-	8	
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	2 446	-	10	9	3		2 179	2	4	8	14	
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	2 755	2	3	-	2		2 462	3	3	-	53	
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	3 044	6	-	14	9		2 475	4	-	-	45	
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	2 357	9	4	-	24		1 925	-	8	6	30	
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	2 253	-	6	-	11		2 069	-	2	4	50	
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	889	-	-	-	-		802	-	7	-	14	
\$50,000 OR MORE.	367	2	-	-	2		319	-	-	5	7	
MEDIAN	17 088	...	...	...	...		16 998	...	...	...	18 869
MEAN	19 251	...	...	...	...		19 213	...	...	...	21 016
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	55 554	81	90	115	263		49 199	78	84	158	844	
	6 153	-	24	6	54		5 581	29	35	52	50	
	WINNHAM COUNTY						WINDSOR COUNTY					
TOTAL PERSONS.	36 668	71	32	97	237		50 655	192	79	98	156	
FEMALE	19 082	29	21	56	100		25 792	101	32	74	70	
UNDER 5 YEARS.	2 546	6	2	-	17		3 310	28	7	22	4	
5 TO 14 YEARS.	5 458	17	2	31	42		7 611	46	24	2	41	
15 TO 59 YEARS.	22 018	40	25	62	161		30 439	106	48	69	97	
60 TO 64 YEARS.	1 769	-	2	1	7		2 487	-	-	-	4	
65 YEARS AND OVER.	4 877	8	1	3	10		6 808	12	-	5	10	
FAMILIES	9 568	6	7	17	33		13 723	29	16	13	38	
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 918	2	7	12	18		6 826	23	8	9	23	
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	7 969	6	3	9	29		11 708	23	16	13	37	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS												
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	22 706	38	19	48	111		31 618	70	44	64	73	
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	3 279	4	2	8	11		4 267	-	-	10	17	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	3 088	3	2	2	15		4 061	19	12	12	4	
4 YEARS.	8 274	15	5	11	15		12 207	24	14	21	22	
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	3 612	4	6	2	14		5 224	23	-	4	11	
4 OR MORE YEARS.	4 453	12	4	25	56		5 859	4	18	17	19	
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	27 976	46	28	54	176		38 836	110	48	72	111	
LABOR FORCE.	18 170	25	16	33	80		24 509	89	22	37	73	
EMPLOYED	16 981	23	14	33	74		23 464	83	16	37	73	
UNEMPLOYED	1 176	2	2	-	6		1 033	6	6	-	-	
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	14 914	15	19	35	72		20 066	54	27	54	53	
LABOR FORCE.	8 165	6	13	16	14		10 373	33	6	21	29	
EMPLOYED	7 623	4	11	16	14		9 946	33	6	21	29	
UNEMPLOYED	542	2	2	-	-		423	-	-	-	-	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
FAMILIES	9 568	6	7	17	33		13 723	29	16	13	38	
LESS THAN \$5,000	682	-	3	6	-		809	-	-	-	2	
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	1 661	-	-	2	4		1 947	4	-	2	8	
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	1 809	4	4	-	16		2 546	9	-	5	3	
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	1 852	-	-	2	5		2 662	2	2	-	7	
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	1 304	-	-	-	2		2 199	-	8	4	9	
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	1 397	-	-	3	6		2 139	-	-	2	4	
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	563	-	-	4	-		911	13	6	-	3	
\$50,000 OR MORE.	300	2	-	-	-		510	1	-	-	2	
MEDIAN	16 532	...	...	...	...		17 784	...	...	...	...
MEAN	19 030	...	...	...	...		20 577	...	...	...	...
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	35 584	61	26	89	171		49 687	185	77	98	155	
	4 556	7	7	21	33		5 218	43	31	2	47	

¹PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE H-1. GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE STATE	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE		COUNTIES				
		BURLINGTON CITY	ADDISON	BENNINGTON	CALEDONIA	CHITTENGOEN	ESSEX	
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	223 199	13 763	12 002	15 597	11 611	41 347	3 704	
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY	26 740	57	1 692	1 729	1 442	1 242	1 280	
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	196 459	13 706	10 310	13 868	10 169	40 105	2 424	
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS								
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	122 560	5 692	7 038	8 375	6 244	24 695	1 662	
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	68.7	43.4	75.0	70.0	67.7	64.1	76.2	
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	55 765	7 415	2 342	3 581	2 981	13 833	518	
VACANT HOUSING UNITS.	18 134	599	930	1 912	944	1 577	244	
FOR SALE ONLY	1 639	58	72	147	76	244	19	
FOR RENT.	3 750	239	129	292	272	554	38	
HELLO FOR OCCASIONAL USE	7 232	45	247	918	226	152	79	
OTHER VACANTS	5 513	257	482	555	370	627	108	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	122 560	5 692	7 038	8 375	6 244	24 695	1 662	
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	13 200	461	896	842	580	2 972	146	
1975 TO 1978.	32 697	1 177	1 955	2 201	1 617	7 671	351	
1970 TO 1974.	23 317	885	1 471	1 481	1 318	4 616	334	
1960 TO 1969.	24 306	1 397	1 257	1 740	1 113	4 886	330	
1950 TO 1959.	13 409	1 041	622	993	751	2 670	164	
1949 OR EARLIER	15 631	731	837	1 118	865	1 880	337	
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	55 765	7 415	2 342	3 581	2 981	13 833	518	
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	25 254	3 685	1 094	1 470	1 266	7 114	220	
1975 TO 1978.	17 409	2 208	763	1 139	949	4 160	161	
1970 TO 1974.	5 845	740	202	396	289	1 231	67	
1960 TO 1969.	3 798	474	172	279	233	812	31	
1959 OR EARLIER	3 459	308	111	297	244	516	39	
BATHROOMS								
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	196 459	13 706	10 310	13 868	10 169	40 105	2 424	
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH	8 201	435	573	598	524	928	207	
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM	130 915	10 007	6 629	8 443	7 189	26 511	1 788	
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	27 755	1 772	1 447	1 717	1 436	6 100	280	
2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS.	29 588	1 492	1 661	3 110	1 020	6 566	149	
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	178 325	13 107	9 380	11 956	9 225	38 528	2 180	
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH	6 231	412	381	462	390	842	150	
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM	119 447	9 510	6 057	7 540	6 490	25 416	1 623	
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	26 122	1 759	1 597	1 593	1 383	5 977	264	
2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS.	26 525	1 426	1 545	2 361	962	6 293	143	
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	196 459	13 706	10 310	13 868	10 169	40 105	2 424	
KITCHEN FACILITIES								
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES	192 140	13 539	9 992	13 504	9 880	39 588	2 334	
NO COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES.	4 319	167	318	364	289	517	90	
SOURCE OF WATER								
PUBLIC SYSTEM OR PRIVATE COMPANY.	113 673	13 706	4 795	7 690	5 671	32 142	1 143	
INDIVIDUAL DRILLED WELL	41 744	-	2 992	3 781	1 321	4 048	499	
INDIVIDUAL DUG WELL	16 636	-	928	1 130	1 120	2 090	269	
SOME OTHER SOURCE	24 406	-	1 595	1 267	2 057	1 825	513	
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
PUBLIC SEWER.	91 707	13 505	2 402	5 581	4 421	25 635	842	
SEPTIC TANK OR CESSPOOL	99 752	187	7 506	7 972	5 403	14 126	1 463	
OTHER MEANS	5 000	14	402	315	345	344	119	
AIR CONDITIONING								
NONE.	177 666	11 813	9 422	12 367	9 648	34 402	2 349	
CENTRAL SYSTEM.	1 385	153	62	89	16	500	6	
1 OR MORE INDIVIDUAL ROOM UNITS	17 408	1 740	826	1 412	505	5 203	69	
HEATING EQUIPMENT								
STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM	59 234	4 308	2 884	6 595	2 729	11 412	659	
CENTRAL WARM-AIR FURNACE.	63 951	4 260	3 222	3 635	3 708	12 623	916	
ELECTRIC HEAT PUMP.	1 974	300	69	98	64	679	10	
OTHER BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS	18 594	2 455	656	711	408	7 197	86	
FLOOR, WALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACE.	3 026	244	164	205	140	450	61	
ROOM HEATERS WITH FLUE	10 699	1 331	527	576	756	2 535	117	
ROOM HEATERS WITHOUT FLUE	2 774	454	165	155	191	862	35	
FIREPLACES, STOVES, OR PORTABLE ROOM HEATERS.	35 694	354	2 549	1 870	2 134	4 311	534	
NONE.	513	-	74	23	39	36	6	
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	178 325	13 107	9 380	11 956	9 225	38 528	2 180	
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT								
WITH TELEPHONE.	166 292	12 422	8 619	11 202	8 292	36 880	1 964	
NO TELEPHONE.	12 033	685	761	754	933	1 648	216	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
NONE.	18 291	2 734	785	1 178	1 115	4 121	213	
1	75 282	6 190	3 553	5 172	3 943	16 162	1 055	
2	59 842	3 282	3 428	3 986	2 972	13 128	658	
3 OR MORE	24 910	901	1 614	1 620	1 195	5 117	254	

TABLE H-1. GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: 1980-CONTINUEO

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES-CONTINUEO								
	FRANKLIN	GRAND ISLE	LAMOILLE	ORANGE	ORLEANS	RUTLAND	WASHINGTON	WINDHAM	WINESBORO
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	14 460	3 556	7 537	10 483	11 175	25 778	22 113	19 561	24 275
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	1 820 12 640	1 643 1 913	989 6 548	2 287 8 196	2 378 8 797	3 161 22 617	2 377 19 736	2 183 17 378	2 517 21 758
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS									
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	8 305	1 288	4 077	5 901	5 839	14 118	12 664	8 849	13 505
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	71.7	80.3	69.1	76.0	72.1	68.5	68.0	63.9	70.9
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	3 281	315	1 820	1 861	2 258	6 486	5 949	4 991	5 549
VACANT HOUSING UNITS.	1 054	310	651	434	700	2 013	1 123	3 538	2 704
FOR SALE ONLY	110	23	61	83	63	277	148	158	158
FOR RENT.	232	25	184	167	149	404	350	471	483
HELLO FOR OCCASIONAL USE	239	176	177	94	203	683	208	2 338	1 492
OTHER VACANTS	473	86	229	90	285	649	417	571	571
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	8 305	1 288	4 077	5 901	5 839	14 118	12 664	8 849	13 505
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	808	130	476	649	647	1 471	1 257	843	1 483
1975 TO 1978.	2 046	347	1 203	1 512	1 542	3 439	3 255	2 356	3 202
1970 TO 1974.	1 544	273	757	1 310	1 045	2 522	2 426	1 610	2 610
1960 TO 1969.	1 592	249	808	1 042	1 172	2 674	2 829	1 867	2 747
1950 TO 1959.	1 021	110	352	578	633	1 682	1 339	906	1 588
1949 OR EARLIER	1 294	179	481	810	800	2 330	1 558	1 267	1 875
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	3 281	315	1 820	1 861	2 258	6 486	5 949	4 991	5 549
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	1 290	137	1 011	869	1 017	2 627	2 627	2 136	2 372
1975 TO 1978.	1 056	89	446	590	614	2 049	1 787	1 728	1 878
1970 TO 1974.	357	28	145	165	326	750	722	521	646
1960 TO 1969.	276	30	125	113	126	576	416	278	331
1959 OR EARLIER	302	31	93	124	175	480	397	328	322
BATHROOMS									
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	12 640	1 913	6 548	8 196	8 797	22 617	19 736	17 378	21 758
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH	536	102	248	534	350	786	776	1 016	1 023
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM	9 310	1 291	4 402	5 585	6 152	15 202	13 206	11 227	13 980
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	1 616	280	816	1 094	1 311	3 344	2 999	2 196	3 119
2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS.	1 178	240	1 082	983	984	3 285	2 755	2 939	3 636
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	11 586	1 603	5 897	7 762	8 097	20 604	18 613	13 840	19 054
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH	398	71	187	474	284	587	655	604	746
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM	8 578	1 104	3 934	5 276	5 600	13 905	12 383	9 143	12 398
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	1 571	226	768	1 052	1 268	3 164	2 935	1 833	2 691
2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS.	1 039	202	1 008	960	945	2 948	2 640	2 260	3 219
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	12 640	1 913	6 548	8 196	8 797	22 617	19 736	17 378	21 758
KITCHEN FACILITIES									
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES	12 374	1 857	6 431	7 989	8 643	22 178	19 381	16 793	21 196
NO COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES.	266	56	117	207	154	439	355	585	562
SOURCE OF WATER									
PUBLIC SYSTEM OR PRIVATE COMPANY.	7 132	624	2 817	2 695	4 666	13 887	12 643	7 171	10 597
INDIVIDUAL DRILLED WELL	2 154	365	1 539	1 942	1 442	5 348	3 866	6 142	6 305
INDIVIDUAL DUG WELL	1 408	134	550	1 946	677	1 388	823	1 834	2 339
SOME OTHER SOURCE	1 946	790	1 642	1 613	2 012	1 994	2 404	2 231	2 517
SEWAGE DISPOSAL									
PUBLIC SEWER.	5 568	178	1 951	1 715	3 555	12 453	11 369	7 024	9 013
SEPTIC TANK OR CESSPOOL	6 777	1 670	4 382	6 108	4 919	9 708	8 036	9 626	12 056
OTHER MEANS	295	65	215	373	323	456	331	728	689
AIR CONDITIONING									
NONE.	11 350	1 809	6 193	7 770	8 427	20 011	18 344	15 594	19 980
CENTRAL SYSTEM.	63	10	22	46	30	126	105	123	187
1 OR MORE INDIVIDUAL ROOM UNITS	1 227	94	333	380	340	2 480	1 287	1 661	1 591
HEATING EQUIPMENT									
STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM	3 783	369	1 825	1 648	2 168	8 835	5 878	4 311	6 138
CENTRAL WARM-AIR FURNACE.	4 603	653	1 858	2 999	3 334	6 946	6 146	5 885	7 423
ELECTRIC HEAT PUMP	85	6	125	41	41	275	204	173	104
OTHER BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS	525	202	748	493	515	1 284	2 349	1 737	1 683
FLOOR, WALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACE.	296	33	113	148	144	369	272	330	296
ROOM HEATERS WITH FLUE	1 019	166	328	355	400	1 062	839	878	1 061
ROOM HEATERS WITHOUT FLUE	265	20	85	81	140	261	215	156	143
FIREPLACES, STOVES, OR PORTABLE ROOM HEATERS.	2 031	454	1 443	2 416	1 938	3 538	3 801	3 863	4 812
NONE.	33	10	18	15	37	47	32	45	98
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	11 586	1 603	5 897	7 762	8 097	20 604	18 613	13 840	19 054
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT									
WITH TELEPHONE.	10 849	1 457	5 439	7 098	7 539	19 222	17 419	12 557	17 755
NO TELEPHONE.	737	146	458	664	558	1 382	1 194	1 283	1 299
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
NONE.	1 318	91	580	577	839	2 055	2 089	1 667	1 663
1	4 834	616	2 498	3 064	3 678	8 841	8 375	5 709	7 782
2	3 867	595	1 958	2 725	2 515	6 744	6 030	4 543	6 693
3 OR MORE	1 567	301	861	1 396	1 065	2 964	2 119	1 921	2 916

TABLE H-2. STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE		COUNTIES				
	THE STATE	BURLINGTON CITY	ADDISON	BENNINGTON	CALEDONIA	CHITTENOEN	ESSEX
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	196 459	13 706	10 310	13 868	10 169	40 105	2 424
1, DETACHED.	126 096	5 267	7 436	9 260	6 395	22 753	1 800
2, ATTACHED.	2 387	312	61	149	76	785	15
3 AND 4.	20 384	2 211	870	1 402	1 162	4 419	235
5 OR MORE.	15 470	2 304	456	987	887	3 735	126
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.. . . .	18 456	3 492	498	922	1 019	6 295	63
	13 666	120	989	1 146	630	2 118	185
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	122 560	5 692	7 038	8 375	6 244	24 695	1 662
1, DETACHED.	101 063	4 700	5 825	6 803	5 130	20 286	1 391
2, ATTACHED.	1 020	98	44	53	43	397	13
3 AND 4.	6 768	543	336	456	431	1 260	81
5 OR MORE.	2 107	181	105	110	154	431	20
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.. . . .	1 320	71	31	79	33	574	12
	10 282	99	697	874	453	1 747	145
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	55 765	7 415	2 342	3 581	2 981	13 833	518
1, DETACHED.	13 622	490	984	1 136	697	1 966	228
2, ATTACHED.	1 034	203	13	67	28	321	-
3 AND 4.	11 685	1 546	409	807	589	2 890	119
5 OR MORE.	12 147	2 039	325	770	658	3 150	97
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.. . . .	14 917	3 122	421	643	877	5 214	42
	2 360	15	190	158	132	292	32
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	196 459	13 706	10 310	13 868	10 169	40 105	2 424
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	6 027	154	446	355	183	1 664	63
1975 TO 1978.	17 657	525	987	966	830	4 748	207
1970 TO 1974.	24 251	800	1 412	1 848	1 204	5 281	226
1960 TO 1969.	28 605	1 595	1 477	2 118	992	7 673	253
1950 TO 1959.	15 709	1 882	681	1 173	459	4 576	157
1940 TO 1949.	12 018	1 447	445	949	460	2 966	142
1939 OR EARLIER.	92 192	7 303	4 862	6 459	6 041	13 197	1 376
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	122 560	5 692	7 038	8 375	6 244	24 695	1 662
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	3 604	36	313	189	150	902	29
1975 TO 1978.	12 322	180	752	753	628	3 245	161
1970 TO 1974.	16 927	368	1 079	904	923	3 922	179
1960 TO 1969.	20 603	763	1 097	1 592	697	5 623	211
1950 TO 1959.	10 956	1 280	466	781	307	3 399	104
1940 TO 1949.	6 876	569	243	568	253	1 576	85
1939 OR EARLIER.	51 272	2 496	3 088	3 588	3 286	6 028	893
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	55 765	7 415	2 342	3 581	2 981	13 833	518
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	1 139	59	56	36	5	539	11
1975 TO 1978.	3 192	312	184	121	155	1 289	23
1970 TO 1974.	4 899	429	239	396	153	1 191	33
1960 TO 1969.	5 700	786	244	332	203	1 872	21
1950 TO 1959.	3 635	573	142	290	111	1 079	49
1940 TO 1949.	4 318	827	151	274	179	1 299	46
1939 OR EARLIER.	32 882	4 429	1 326	2 132	2 175	6 564	335
BEDROOMS							
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	196 459	13 706	10 310	13 868	10 169	40 105	2 424
NONE.	3 272	499	126	218	124	833	28
1.	25 970	3 419	1 041	1 735	1 366	5 860	196
2.	54 511	4 041	2 753	3 730	2 784	11 639	718
3.	70 096	3 671	3 810	5 129	3 724	13 589	902
4.	30 845	1 589	1 744	2 236	1 539	6 210	413
5 OR MORE.	11 765	487	836	820	632	1 974	167
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	122 560	5 692	7 038	8 375	6 244	24 695	1 662
NONE.	341	9	38	7	20	36	4
1.	4 944	130	342	377	265	632	76
2.	28 612	1 153	1 608	2 103	1 429	5 483	407
3.	54 058	2 638	2 959	3 775	2 756	11 222	696
4.	25 147	1 353	1 382	1 542	1 238	5 587	347
5 OR MORE.	9 458	409	709	571	536	1 735	132
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	55 765	7 415	2 342	3 581	2 981	13 833	518
NONE.	2 230	407	43	113	84	642	16
1.	17 915	3 135	592	1 082	906	4 946	92
2.	20 347	2 696	843	1 229	1 061	5 615	208
3.	10 689	915	552	793	663	1 948	144
4.	3 285	188	232	262	212	475	40
5 OR MORE.	1 299	74	80	102	55	207	18
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	196 459	13 706	10 310	13 868	10 169	40 105	2 424
STORIES IN STRUCTURE							
1 TO 3.	193 981	12 909	10 290	13 789	9 930	39 160	2 416
4 TO 6.	1 833	399	20	79	231	547	8
7 TO 12.	633	391	-	-	8	391	-
13 OR MORE.	12	7	-	-	-	7	-
PASSENGER ELEVATOR							
STRUCTURES WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES	2 478	797	20	79	239	945	8
WITH ELEVATOR.	1 532	508	12	64	134	641	-
NO ELEVATOR.	946	289	8	15	105	304	8

TABLE H-2. STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1980-CONTINUEO

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES-CONTINUEO								
	FRANKLIN	GRAND ISLE	LAMOILLE	ORANGE	ORLEANS	RUTLAND	WASHINGTON	WINOCHAM	WINDSOR
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.									
1, DETACHED	12 640	1 913	6 548	8 196	8 797	22 617	19 736	17 378	21 758
1, ATTACHED	8 462	1 570	4 119	5 942	6 073	14 386	12 155	11 034	14 711
2	72	6	104	71	78	166	394	244	166
3 AND 4	1 363	65	581	593	819	3 063	2 173	1 755	1 884
5 OR MORE	889	59	504	455	609	1 729	1 736	1 642	1 656
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.	807	10	644	341	542	1 810	2 122	1 681	1 702
	1 047	203	596	794	676	1 463	1 156	1 022	1 639
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.									
1, DETACHED	8 305	1 288	4 077	5 901	5 839	14 118	12 664	8 849	13 505
1, ATTACHED	6 931	1 107	3 267	4 886	4 912	11 578	10 513	7 168	11 266
2	39	6	51	40	41	52	90	53	98
3 AND 4	452	15	182	227	245	1 085	784	597	617
5 OR MORE	110	17	65	84	96	184	293	221	217
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.	53	6	64	38	45	95	94	67	129
	720	137	448	626	500	1 124	890	743	1 178
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS									
1, DETACHED	3 281	315	1 820	1 861	2 258	6 486	5 949	4 991	5 549
1, ATTACHED	876	183	495	788	743	1 582	1 080	1 257	1 607
2	28	-	35	26	32	58	238	142	46
3 AND 4	792	42	326	321	473	1 732	1 245	882	1 058
5 OR MORE	710	38	398	322	450	1 428	1 340	1 225	1 236
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.	644	2	454	265	427	1 447	1 851	1 341	1 289
	231	50	112	139	133	239	195	144	313
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.									
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	12 640	1 913	6 548	8 196	8 797	22 617	19 736	17 378	21 758
1975 TO 1978.	397	77	311	287	217	569	450	347	661
1970 TO 1974.	1 232	201	738	759	833	1 586	1 334	1 453	1 783
1960 TO 1969.	1 377	254	947	1 175	870	2 580	2 515	1 995	2 567
1950 TO 1959.	1 300	327	1 048	1 069	1 059	2 897	2 826	2 709	2 857
1940 TO 1949.	717	135	355	432	436	1 656	1 405	1 427	2 100
1939 OR EARLIER	711	85	233	330	381	1 443	984	1 094	1 795
	6 906	834	2 916	4 144	5 001	11 886	10 222	8 353	9 995
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.									
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	8 305	1 288	4 077	5 901	5 839	14 118	12 664	8 849	13 505
1975 TO 1978.	231	43	189	187	137	333	313	165	423
1970 TO 1974.	953	156	536	596	625	1 092	996	717	1 112
1960 TO 1969.	1 038	172	681	965	686	1 804	1 750	1 100	1 724
1950 TO 1959.	1 024	214	682	836	853	2 047	2 272	1 452	2 003
1940 TO 1949.	505	82	217	292	283	1 153	1 026	814	1 527
1939 OR EARLIER	395	46	148	186	238	763	596	642	1 137
	4 159	575	1 624	2 839	3 017	6 926	5 711	3 959	5 579
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS									
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	3 281	315	1 820	1 861	2 258	6 486	5 949	4 991	5 549
1975 TO 1978.	108	4	54	57	51	48	66	21	83
1970 TO 1974.	157	21	131	112	132	189	240	187	251
1960 TO 1969.	243	39	194	159	145	574	618	451	464
1950 TO 1959.	185	61	276	192	145	624	481	545	519
1940 TO 1949.	156	22	101	120	120	436	313	327	369
1939 OR EARLIER	276	22	67	135	122	585	323	298	541
	2 156	146	997	1 086	1 543	4 030	3 908	3 162	3 322
BEDROOMS									
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.									
NONE.	12 640	1 913	6 548	8 196	8 797	22 617	19 736	17 378	21 758
1.	105	20	140	93	56	288	434	424	383
2.	1 362	109	886	986	917	2 983	2 820	2 850	2 859
3.	3 565	530	1 630	2 225	2 372	5 926	5 442	4 808	6 389
4.	4 666	721	2 354	2 883	3 217	8 586	7 088	5 657	7 770
5 OR MORE	2 166	372	1 154	1 371	1 594	3 503	2 867	2 481	3 195
	776	161	384	638	641	1 331	1 085	1 158	1 162
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.									
NONE.	8 305	1 288	4 077	5 901	5 839	14 118	12 664	8 849	13 505
1.	9	4	23	33	9	34	33	40	51
2.	315	49	228	309	188	478	515	517	653
3.	1 915	317	804	1 456	1 312	3 137	2 888	2 176	3 577
4.	3 640	512	1 818	2 425	2 480	6 528	5 774	3 646	5 827
5 OR MORE	1 785	296	901	1 156	1 323	2 877	2 543	1 681	2 489
	641	110	303	522	527	1 064	911	789	908
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS									
NONE.	3 281	315	1 820	1 861	2 258	6 486	5 949	4 991	5 549
1.	71	10	93	47	36	187	339	294	255
2.	857	52	524	582	593	2 192	2 064	1 733	1 700
3.	1 271	131	622	628	827	2 181	2 181	1 551	1 999
4.	741	85	372	340	534	1 430	992	1 009	1 086
5 OR MORE	262	24	156	170	194	361	233	283	381
	79	13	53	94	74	135	140	121	128
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.									
	12 640	1 913	6 548	8 196	8 797	22 617	19 736	17 378	21 758
STORIES IN STRUCTURE									
1 TO 3.	12 614	1 913	6 469	8 141	8 730	22 486	19 417	17 109	21 517
4 TO 6.	26	-	79	55	67	45	223	269	184
7 TO 12.	-	-	-	-	-	86	96	-	52
13 OR MORE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
PASSENGER ELEVATOR									
STRUCTURES WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES	26	-	79	55	67	131	319	269	241
WITH ELEVATOR	-	-	51	38	2	89	238	168	95
NO ELEVATOR	26	-	28	17	65	42	81	101	146

TABLE H-3. FUELS AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE STATE	COUNTIES					
		PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE					
		BURLINGTON CITY	AODISON	BENNINGTON	CALEDONIA	CHITTENDEN	ESSEX
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	178 325	13 107	9 380	11 956	9 225	38 528	2 180
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
UTILITY GAS	10 709	4 637	8	163	211	7 525	15
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	8 820	229	548	387	627	1 142	136
ELECTRICITY	17 922	2 664	665	652	424	7 589	98
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.	108 706	5 238	5 863	9 006	6 049	18 068	1 471
COAL OR COKE.	853	17	25	21	59	143	10
WOOD.	31 046	281	2 240	1 710	1 846	3 993	448
OTHER FUEL.	168	41	-	15	2	55	2
NO FUEL USED.	101	-	11	2	7	13	-
WATER HEATING FUEL							
UTILITY GAS	10 912	4 092	34	227	530	6 648	8
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	22 320	241	1 378	1 297	1 543	1 739	430
ELECTRICITY	91 634	7 365	5 003	4 573	4 367	22 658	954
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.	47 942	1 335	2 568	5 493	2 386	6 994	607
OTHER	4 351	66	289	280	349	414	140
NO FUEL USED.	1 166	8	108	86	50	75	41
COOKING FUEL							
UTILITY GAS	10 031	3 129	143	369	688	4 554	47
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	46 104	353	3 218	3 214	2 802	4 465	880
ELECTRICITY	118 835	9 566	5 800	8 194	5 417	29 250	1 154
OTHER	3 146	34	209	171	302	195	95
NO FUEL USED.	209	25	10	6	16	64	4
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	77 760	4 557	4 053	5 576	3 610	17 472	992
WITH A MORTGAGE	49 960	3 120	2 560	3 195	2 302	13 324	506
LESS THAN \$100.	106	4	10	12	8	18	5
\$100 TO \$149.	597	18	37	19	13	53	19
\$150 TO \$199.	2 810	60	159	148	203	268	87
\$200 TO \$249.	6 771	316	401	311	475	1 124	113
\$250 TO \$299.	8 807	617	510	493	492	2 045	114
\$300 TO \$349.	8 198	506	460	506	401	1 943	82
\$350 TO \$399.	7 298	417	359	525	340	2 012	49
\$400 TO \$449.	5 262	340	235	345	146	1 723	13
\$450 TO \$499.	3 581	253	201	271	107	1 284	13
\$500 TO \$599.	3 619	264	129	317	80	1 407	7
\$600 TO \$749.	1 940	200	129	171	31	975	4
\$750 OR MORE.	971	125	32	77	6	472	-
MEDIAN.	336	355	318	360	296	380	263
NOT MORTGAGED	27 800	1 437	1 493	2 381	1 308	4 148	486
LESS THAN \$50	285	-	23	7	21	25	2
\$50 TO \$74.	723	5	42	45	47	26	32
\$75 TO \$99.	1 727	15	111	142	100	120	81
\$100 TO \$149.	8 415	382	430	746	514	1 019	197
\$150 TO \$199.	9 278	489	491	732	394	1 466	113
\$200 TO \$249.	4 581	269	263	389	177	921	41
\$250 OR MORE.	2 791	277	133	320	55	571	20
MEDIAN.	165	182	164	167	147	180	132
GROSS RENT							
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	51 306	7 342	1 953	3 294	2 735	13 385	454
LESS THAN \$60	650	78	26	23	56	97	7
\$60 TO \$79.	1 438	209	49	60	138	337	10
\$80 TO \$99.	964	129	22	57	34	224	11
\$100 TO \$119.	1 346	97	32	81	117	136	21
\$120 TO \$149.	3 310	414	94	251	283	596	53
\$150 TO \$169.	3 414	480	143	222	347	647	45
\$170 TO \$199.	6 523	694	195	386	444	1 101	86
\$200 TO \$249.	12 045	1 750	506	737	618	2 794	79
\$250 TO \$299.	8 615	1 454	299	618	311	2 611	54
\$300 TO \$349.	4 661	807	172	293	143	1 824	17
\$350 TO \$399.	2 395	512	98	136	28	1 227	4
\$400 TO \$499.	1 628	404	43	87	19	914	4
\$500 OR MORE.	756	195	15	41	-	425	-
NO CASH RENT.	3 561	119	259	302	197	452	63
MEDIAN.	226	243	228	228	190	260	187

TABLE H-3. FUELS AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES-CONTINUED								
	FRANKLIN	GRAND ISLE	LAMOILLE	ORANGE	ORLEANS	RUTLAND	WASHINGTON	WINOCHAM	WINDSOR
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	11 586	1 603	5 897	7 762	8 097	20 604	18 613	13 840	19 054
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
UTILITY GAS.	1 598	-	37	21	9	252	479	92	299
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	289	136	484	466	291	869	1 016	996	1 433
ELECTRICITY.	548	149	749	508	524	1 275	2 384	1 075	1 262
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.	7 341	937	3 312	4 491	5 485	15 043	11 129	8 543	11 968
COAL OR COKE.	64	12	17	38	22	126	131	124	61
WOOD.	1 735	369	1 298	2 225	1 746	3 013	3 438	2 983	4 002
OTHER FUEL.	2	-	-	11	7	16	25	18	15
NO FUEL USED.	9	-	-	2	13	10	11	9	14
WATER HEATING FUEL									
UTILITY GAS.	1 237	4	26	58	52	571	787	121	609
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	845	340	1 125	1 557	1 436	2 325	2 061	2 869	3 375
ELECTRICITY.	6 635	816	2 748	4 351	4 217	9 535	10 183	6 417	9 177
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.	2 523	369	1 753	1 330	2 016	7 706	5 023	3 906	5 268
OTHER.	271	44	217	382	332	377	443	350	463
NO FUEL USED.	75	30	28	84	44	90	116	177	162
COOKING FUEL									
UTILITY GAS.	477	39	82	137	163	1 025	1 118	322	867
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	2 460	757	1 989	2 921	2 578	5 312	3 768	5 394	6 344
ELECTRICITY.	8 482	777	3 742	4 409	5 161	13 879	13 372	7 739	11 459
OTHER.	157	28	82	291	195	362	341	349	369
NO FUEL USED.	10	2	2	4	-	26	14	36	15
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	5 195	770	2 384	3 030	3 361	9 319	8 399	5 245	8 354
WITH A MORTGAGE.	3 161	452	1 536	1 869	1 992	5 435	5 505	3 105	5 018
LESS THAN \$100.	9	2	-	3	5	2	19	5	8
\$100 TO \$149.	68	14	25	39	52	72	61	42	83
\$150 TO \$199.	231	39	127	100	287	306	424	170	261
\$200 TO \$249.	469	87	301	364	483	574	904	449	716
\$250 TO \$299.	656	83	287	386	431	955	983	521	851
\$300 TO \$349.	549	72	262	314	291	952	942	587	837
\$350 TO \$399.	482	53	200	263	210	850	764	483	708
\$400 TO \$449.	337	41	96	185	119	696	532	340	454
\$450 TO \$499.	148	15	97	98	44	385	344	166	406
\$500 TO \$599.	115	26	62	64	41	398	318	211	444
\$600 TO \$749.	64	13	49	42	18	153	138	95	160
\$750 OR MORE.	33	7	30	11	11	92	76	34	90
MEDIAN.	313	301	305	307	270	342	319	331	335
NOT MORTGAGED.	2 034	318	848	1 161	1 369	3 884	2 894	2 140	3 336
LESS THAN \$50.	19	14	19	15	15	19	26	40	40
\$50 TO \$74.	60	13	23	54	59	107	69	76	70
\$75 TO \$99.	152	29	50	123	139	200	166	121	193
\$100 TO \$149.	707	124	287	406	521	1 079	726	654	1 005
\$150 TO \$199.	676	96	282	370	414	1 412	1 040	659	1 133
\$200 TO \$249.	269	25	100	112	165	676	537	388	518
\$250 OR MORE.	151	17	87	81	56	391	330	202	377
MEDIAN.	156	142	158	148	145	169	172	164	166
GROSS RENT									
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	3 002	244	1 618	1 502	1 974	6 036	5 615	4 500	4 994
LESS THAN \$60.	61	3	6	42	44	77	115	29	64
\$60 TO \$79.	92	2	48	52	51	115	212	171	101
\$80 TO \$99.	54	1	26	48	50	112	116	100	109
\$100 TO \$119.	83	2	46	39	106	173	258	91	161
\$120 TO \$149.	169	14	113	83	208	384	493	284	285
\$150 TO \$169.	245	19	79	116	206	380	399	284	282
\$170 TO \$199.	434	19	233	199	391	791	938	632	674
\$200 TO \$249.	653	42	455	368	479	1 549	1 376	1 133	1 256
\$250 TO \$299.	503	36	248	173	192	1 116	775	829	850
\$300 TO \$349.	223	26	95	133	53	512	374	368	428
\$350 TO \$399.	104	6	40	18	12	242	139	149	192
\$400 TO \$499.	42	4	40	35	4	138	81	97	120
\$500 OR MORE.	4	7	34	13	5	40	51	35	86
NO CASH RENT.	335	63	155	183	173	407	288	298	386
MEDIAN.	215	236	220	211	186	225	205	223	225

TABLE H-4. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	RACE				SPANISH ORIGIN¹	RACE				SPANISH ORIGIN¹
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER		WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	
TENURE	THE STATE					BURLINGTON CITY				
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	177 164	330	331	360	954	12 944	69	37	50	71
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	121 981	161	163	196	590	5 653	17	3	12	27
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	68.9	48.8	49.2	54.4	61.8	43.7	...	...	...	...
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	55 183	169	168	164	364	7 291	52	34	38	44
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	77 368	97	104	138	373	4 526	12	...	12	7
WITH A MORTGAGE.	49 641	76	76	124	231	3 095	12	...	6	7
LESS THAN \$200	3 488	-	19	3	21	82	-	...	-	-
\$200 TO \$299	15 543	5	19	6	34	933	-	...	-	-
\$300 TO \$399	15 414	1	20	54	90	910	-	...	6	-
\$400 TO \$499	8 792	15	7	12	57	593	-	...	-	7
\$500 OR MORE	6 404	55	11	49	29	577	12	...	-	-
MEDIANDOL.	335	...	...	399	367	354	...	...	...	...
NOT MORTGAGED.	27 727	21	28	14	142	1 431	-	...	6	-
GROSS RENT										
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	50 761	164	145	161	352	7 218	52	34	38	44
LESS THAN \$100	3 049	-	3	-	14	416	-	-	-	-
\$100 TO \$199	14 471	67	37	16	71	1 650	22	7	6	5
\$200 TO \$299	20 440	52	63	65	142	3 172	17	10	5	22
\$300 OR MORE	9 262	42	39	66	104	1 861	13	17	27	17
NO CASH RENTDOL.	3 539	3	3	14	21	119	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN	226	216	256	279	253	243	...	...	...	...
ADDISON COUNTY						BENNINGTON COUNTY				
TENURE										
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	9 334	17	10	14	43	11 910	34	7	3	27
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	7 011	9	8	7	31	8 353	12	...	...	20
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	75.1	...	...	...	...	70.1	...	...	...	...
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	2 323	8	2	7	12	3 557	22	...	...	7
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	4 043	...	...	...	22	5 559	11	...	...	14
WITH A MORTGAGE.	2 556	...	...	...	12	3 179	11	...	...	10
LESS THAN \$200	203	...	...	...	6	179	-	...	...	-
\$200 TO \$299	911	...	...	...	-	799	-	...	...	-
\$300 TO \$399	818	...	...	...	4	1 031	-	...	...	-
\$400 TO \$499	436	...	...	...	2	610	6	...	...	-
\$500 OR MORE	188	...	...	...	-	560	5	...	...	10
MEDIANDOL.	318	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...
NOT MORTGAGED.	1 487	...	...	...	10	2 380	-	...	...	4
GROSS RENT										
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	1 936	...	...	...	12	3 270	22	...	...	...
LESS THAN \$100	97	...	...	...	-	140	-	...	...	...
\$100 TO \$199	464	...	...	...	-	935	5	...	...	...
\$200 TO \$299	790	...	...	...	10	1 349	6	...	...	...
\$300 OR MORE	326	...	...	...	2	547	8	...	...	...
NO CASH RENTDOL.	259	...	...	...	-	299	3	...	...	...
MEDIAN	228	...	...	...	...	228	...	...	...	...
CALEDONIA COUNTY						CHITTENDEN COUNTY				
TENURE										
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	9 197	12	12	2	15	38 085	130	54	195	250
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	6 228	10	4	...	12	24 475	70	10	116	104
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	67.7	...	...	...	...	64.3	53.8	...	59.5	41.6
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	2 969	2	8	...	3	13 610	60	44	79	146
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	3 595	9	...	...	7	17 322	36	-	92	54
WITH A MORTGAGE.	2 295	1	...	...	7	13 180	36	-	86	48
LESS THAN \$200	224	-	...	...	-	339	-	-	-	-
\$200 TO \$299	965	-	...	...	-	3 169	-	-	-	2
\$300 TO \$399	737	-	...	...	7	3 908	-	-	40	18
\$400 TO \$499	252	1	...	...	-	2 995	-	-	6	18
\$500 OR MORE	117	-	...	...	-	2 769	36	-	40	10
MEDIANDOL.	296	...	...	...	...	379	-	-	...	...
NOT MORTGAGED.	1 300	8	...	...	-	4 142	-	-	6	6
GROSS RENT										
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	2 723	...	...	...	...	13 165	60	41	79	146
LESS THAN \$100	228	...	...	...	...	658	-	-	-	-
\$100 TO \$199	1 191	...	...	...	...	2 439	28	7	6	5
\$200 TO \$299	919	...	...	...	...	5 330	19	17	24	67
\$300 OR MORE	188	...	...	...	...	4 286	13	17	49	74
NO CASH RENTDOL.	197	...	...	...	...	452	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN	189	...	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	302

¹PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE H-4. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND 8.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	RACE					RACE				
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, AND ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, AND ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
	ESSEX COUNTY					FRANKLIN COUNTY				
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	2 175	-	1	4	4	11 441	22	118	-	31
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	1 661	-	...	...	...	8 229	5	71	-	15
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	76.4	-	...	...	...	71.9	...	60.2	-	...
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	514	-	...	...	...	3 212	17	47	-	16
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	991	-	...	...	...	5 147	...	48	-	3
WITH A MORTGAGE	505	-	...	...	...	3 129	...	32	-	-
LESS THAN \$200	110	-	...	...	...	297	...	11	-	-
\$200 TO \$299	227	-	...	...	...	1 120	...	5	-	-
\$300 TO \$399	131	-	...	...	...	1 015	...	16	-	-
\$400 TO \$499	26	-	...	...	...	485	...	-	-	-
\$500 OR MORE	11	-	...	...	...	212	...	-	-	-
MEDIAN	263	-	...	...	...	314	...	...	-	-
NOT MORTGAGED	486	-	...	...	...	2 018	...	16	-	3
GROSS RENT										
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	450	-	...	...	...	2 936	17	44	-	16
LESS THAN \$100	28	-	...	...	...	207	-	-	-	-
\$100 TO \$199	203	-	...	...	...	902	10	19	-	7
\$200 TO \$299	133	-	...	...	...	1 136	-	15	-	5
\$300 OR MORE	25	-	...	...	...	356	7	10	-	-
NO CASH RENT	61	-	...	...	...	335	-	-	-	4
MEDIAN	187	-	...	...	...	215	...	...	-	...
	GRAND ISLE COUNTY					LAMOILLE COUNTY				
TENURE										
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	1 598	-	3	2	7	5 882	9	6	-	29
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	1 283	-	...	...	...	4 068	...	...	-	21
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	80.3	-	...	...	...	69.2	...	...	-	...
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	315	-	...	...	...	1 814	...	...	-	8
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	768	-	...	...	...	2 377	...	...	-	9
WITH A MORTGAGE	450	-	...	...	...	1 529	...	...	-	-
LESS THAN \$200	53	-	...	...	...	152	...	...	-	-
\$200 TO \$299	170	-	...	...	...	588	...	...	-	-
\$300 TO \$399	125	-	...	...	...	462	...	...	-	-
\$400 TO \$499	56	-	...	...	...	193	...	...	-	-
\$500 OR MORE	46	-	...	...	...	134	...	...	-	-
MEDIAN	301	-	...	...	...	305	...	...	-	-
NOT MORTGAGED	318	-	...	...	...	848	...	...	-	9
GROSS RENT										
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	244	-	...	...	...	1 615	...	...	-	...
LESS THAN \$100	6	-	...	...	...	80	...	...	-	...
\$100 TO \$199	54	-	...	...	...	471	...	...	-	...
\$200 TO \$299	78	-	...	...	...	701	...	...	-	...
\$300 OR MORE	43	-	...	...	...	209	...	...	-	...
NO CASH RENT	63	-	...	...	...	154	...	...	-	...
MEDIAN	236	-	...	...	...	220	...	...	-	...
	ORANGE COUNTY					ORLEANS COUNTY				
TENURE										
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	7 728	4	12	10	44	8 084	1	6	3	25
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	5 872	...	10	7	38	5 835	...	...	...	16
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	76.0	...	...	...	...	72.2	...	...	...	...
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	1 856	...	2	3	6	2 249	...	...	...	9
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	3 011	...	6	...	28	3 360	...	...	...	9
WITH A MORTGAGE	1 856	...	2	...	28	1 991	...	...	...	7
LESS THAN \$200	142	...	-	...	3	344	...	...	...	-
\$200 TO \$299	750	...	-	...	4	913	...	...	...	-
\$300 TO \$399	577	...	-	...	3	501	...	...	...	7
\$400 TO \$499	270	...	2	...	18	163	...	...	...	-
\$500 OR MORE	117	...	-	...	-	70	...	...	...	-
MEDIAN	306	...	...	...	...	270	...	...	...	...
NOT MORTGAGED	1 155	...	4	...	-	1 369	...	...	...	2
GROSS RENT										
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	1 497	...	...	...	...	1 972	...	...	...	...
LESS THAN \$100	142	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...
\$100 TO \$199	436	...	...	...	...	911	...	...	...	...
\$200 TO \$299	539	...	...	...	...	671	...	...	...	...
\$300 OR MORE	197	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...
NO CASH RENT	183	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	...	...
MEDIAN	211	...	...	...	...	188	...	...	...	...

¹PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE H-4. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER			WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER		
THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	RUTLAND COUNTY						WASHINGTON COUNTY					
TENURE												
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	20 491	26	35	39	78		18 504	19	36	43		259
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	14 066	12	8	19	50		12 631	-	15	16		210
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	68.6	...	...	...	...		68.3	-	...	...		81.1
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	6 425	14	27	20	28		5 873	19	21	27		49
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	9 278	12	...	10	31		8 374	-	9	14		149
WITH A MORTGAGE	5 415	6	...	8	18		5 482	-	7	14		70
LESS THAN \$200	377	-	-	-	-		504	-	-	-		8
\$200 TO \$299	1 523	4	...	2	-		1 883	-	4	-		14
\$300 TO \$399	1 796	-	...	6	13		1 698	-	2	6		30
\$400 TO \$499	1 076	2	...	-	5		873	-	-	3		12
\$500 OR MORE	643	-	...	-	-		524	-	1	5		6
MEDIANDOL.	342	...	...	...	...		319	-	...	...		...
NOT MORTGAGED	3 863	6	...	2	13		2 892	-	2	-		79
GROSS RENT												
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	5 981	14	21	20	24		5 543	17	19	27		49
LESS THAN \$100	304	-	-	-	3		441	-	2	-		9
\$100 TO \$199	1 711	9	5	3	-		2 072	8	4	2		21
\$200 TO \$299	2 645	-	6	14	6		2 112	7	13	12		19
\$300 OR MORE	916	5	8	3	15		638	2	-	5		-
NO CASH RENT	405	-	2	-	-		280	-	-	8		-
MEDIANDOL.	225	...	...	...	...		204	...	...	...		...
	WINHAM COUNTY						WINOSOR COUNTY					
TENURE												
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	13 756	25	12	24	78		18 979	31	19	21		64
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	8 809	9	10	14	23		13 460	20	16	9		43
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	64.0	...	...	...	...		70.9	...	...	...		...
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	4 947	16	2	10	55		5 519	11	3	12		21
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	5 223	...	6	9	18		8 320	13	16	...		24
WITH A MORTGAGE	3 088	...	6	6	10		4 986	13	14	...		16
LESS THAN \$200	217	-	-	-	-		347	-	2	...		4
\$200 TO \$299	960	...	3	2	7		1 565	-	-	...		7
\$300 TO \$399	1 070	-	-	-	2		1 545	-	-	...		3
\$400 TO \$499	508	...	-	-	-		849	6	5	...		-
\$500 OR MORE	333	...	3	4	1		680	7	7	...		2
MEDIANDOL.	331	...	...	...	...		335	...	...	...		...
NOT MORTGAGED	2 135	...	-	3	8		3 334	-	2	...		8
GROSS RENT												
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	4 459	16	...	10	50		4 970	8	...	9		21
LESS THAN \$100	300	-	...	-	-		274	-	...	-		-
\$100 TO \$199	1 287	2	...	-	23		1 395	5	...	2		7
\$200 TO \$299	1 931	12	...	8	17		2 106	-	...	-		6
\$300 OR MORE	643	2	...	2	7		815	3	...	3		3
NO CASH RENT	298	-	...	-	3		380	-	...	4		5
MEDIANDOL.	222	...	...	...	...		225	...	...	...		...

¹ PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.



Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. In this report, data are shown for places with 25,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places—Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the

boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places—As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown only as Towns/Townships in this report. The States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown for towns of 25,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine,

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 25,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population. The definition of "extended cities" can be found in Appendix A of the report series *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A.

Urbanized Areas—The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled contiguous territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm—The rural farm population includes all persons living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.



Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the respondent instruction guide which relates to these questions are presented in appendix E. The population and housing subjects are defined below.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household—A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information, see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1

of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons except the spouse of the householder under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual—An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family—A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group quarters—All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire, or 10 or more unrelated persons who share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or

maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex—The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race—The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data are presented for housing units, households, and families classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of

the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

"Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and persons who marked the "Other" race category and provided write-in entries of other Asian and Pacific Islander groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above, e.g., Chinese and Filipino, were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for Racial Groups—The population totals for racial groups in this report are based on sample tabulations and, therefore, may differ from data based on 100-percent tabulations. Such differences reflect the results of additional edit and review procedures performed during the processing of sample questionnaire as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

The more extensive review and edit of the sample information resulted in a shift of some persons from the "Other" category to the racial categories "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut," and "Asian and Pacific Islander." (See the discussion on "Edit and Review of Race Item During Sample Processing" below.) The effect of this additional editing on the sample population totals varies substantially by racial group and geographical area of the country. For instance, in California the Asian and Pacific Islander population increased by 59,155 persons from 1,253,818 in the 100-percent tabula-

tions to 1,312,973 in sample tabulations primarily as a result of this additional editing; in some other areas, the effect of the editing was negligible.

It is important to note that the differences between the sample and 100-percent population totals also reflect the effects of sampling variability. The amount of sampling variability is affected by the size of the specific racial group as well as the size of the geographic area. (See the section, "Calculation of Standard Errors," in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.") Information now available indicates that the 100-percent tabulations shown in PC80-1-B reports, which are not affected by sampling variability, are usually the best source to use for the total population of the racial groups for most geographical areas of the country. However, the use of 100-percent or sample data for characteristics of race groups (e.g., age, relationship, education, income) is dependent upon whether the data on characteristics were collected on a 100-percent or sample basis. Subsequent 1980 census reports will provide more information on the effects of sample processing on the population totals for the racial groups.

Edit and Review of Race Item During Sample Processing—As mentioned above, the processing of the sample questionnaires included a thorough review of write-in entries as well as additional editing to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Limited edit and review procedures were performed for entries of this type during the 100-percent processing; however, not all such cases were identified. The more thorough review of write-in entries in the sample coding operation reclassified such responses into one of the 14 specific race categories. Also, write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian, and Thai, which were not listed separately in the race item, were coded and subsequently tabulated as

"Asian and Pacific Islander" to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population in sample tabulations.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for some race groups. First, Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category as "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" race category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their race as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and

Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In addition, in 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories. Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Age—The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in questions 5b and 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table P-1.

Marital Status—The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated

are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

Spanish Origin—The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population" below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Preliminary evaluations of 1980 census data suggest some limited misreporting of Spanish origin. Available evidence indicates that the misreporting may have occurred only in selected areas with relatively small Spanish origin populations, such as in some southern States,

but it is not apparent in those areas with the largest concentrations of Spanish origin persons. For a fuller discussion of the reporting in the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Report, "Persons of Spanish Origin by States: 1980."

Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population—The population totals for the Spanish origin population in this report are based on sample tabulations and, therefore, may differ from data based on 100-percent tabulations. Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.") Available information shows that the effect of the extensive edit procedures varies substantially by geographical area.

It is important to note that the sample population totals for Spanish origin may vary considerably from the 100-percent totals because of sampling variability. The amount of sampling variability is affected by the size of the population and size of the area. (See the section "Calculation of Standard Errors," in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.") Thus, the 100-percent tabulations, which are not affected by sampling variability, are usually the best source to use for the population totals of the Spanish origin population for the areas shown in this report. However, the use of 100-percent or sample data for the characteristics of the Spanish origin population (e.g., age, relationship, education, income) is dependent upon whether the data on characteristics were collected on a 100-percent or sample basis. Subsequent 1980 census reports will provide more information on the effects of sample processing on the population totals.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors: namely, overall improvements in the 1980

census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

School Enrollment—The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency.

Years of School Completed—The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish (question 10) the highest grade attended (question 9), he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

Nativity and Place of Birth—The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, in Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad (or at sea) with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth, rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English—The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which

language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home, and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Residence in 1975—The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves. Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence-in-1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability—The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a

health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability—Persons are identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)—The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any children who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded are miscarriages and still births and any of the woman's stepchildren, foster children, or adopted children.

Means of Transportation to Work—The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car,

truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated, railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week—The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status—The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation—The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupation classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupation Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker—The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979—The data on labor status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time," persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had one

or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979—The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received during the calendar year 1979 for work performed as an employee at any time. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece rate payments, and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment.

"Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors' benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

"Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employers' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). However, the composition of most households and families was the same during 1979 as in April 1980.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 4 and 5. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 4 and table 5 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 123.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income, the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita values when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979—Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level, based on income in 1979 using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresh-

olds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons to 9 or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 133, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980."

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person:	
Under 65 years	\$3,774
65 years and over	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years . .	4,876
Householder 65 years and over	4,389
3 persons	5,787
4 persons	7,412
5 persons	8,776
6 persons	9,915
7 persons	11,237
8 persons	12,484
9 or more persons	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from

75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for non-residential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on group quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Group Quarters—Any living quarters not classified as housing units are group quarters. For more information, see the definition of group quarters in the "Population Characteristics" section of this appendix.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in these counts resulting from processing procedures used to inflate population and housing sample data.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began.

The year in which a householder moves is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For Sale Only—Vacant year-round units being offered "for sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

For Rent—Vacant year-round units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

Held for Occasional Use—This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall into this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

Other Vacants—This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. For example, this category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not included as a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of mobile homes or trailers are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category "no elevator" refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot

and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet *or* a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category "no bathroom or only a half bath" consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—A housing unit may receive its water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category "some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category "other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as

their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—This item refers to the vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of 1-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for use of household members. Cars rented or leased for 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of 1-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or dilapidated cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans

and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and

sawdust, waste materials such as corn cobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "other" also includes coal or coke and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs

The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence. Separate distributions are shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate

taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "no cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated

as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other

members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were

available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (most sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. In all areas of the country, vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observations.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reserva-

tions and in the *historic areas* of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC-readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. The product of this operation was computer tapes from which the tables in this report were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data tabulated in this publication are based on a sample of the 1980 census. These data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and non-sampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the

interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be below the actual figures. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample, given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- b. Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., air-conditioning, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor.

As is evident from the formula below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the

sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean, presented in certain tables, depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an

ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the

average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was

assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons, the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

<i>Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18</i>	
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
<i>Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>	
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
<i>Persons in All Other Housing Units</i>	
11	1 person in housing unit

- 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
- 17 *Persons in group quarters*

Stage II—Householder/ Nonhouseholder

Group

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin Male

- 1 0 to 4 years of age
- 2 5 to 14 years of age
- 3 15 to 19 years of age
- 4 20 to 24 years of age
- 5 25 to 34 years of age
- 6 35 to 44 years of age
- 7 45 to 64 years of age
- 8 65 years of age or older

Female

- 9-16 Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

- 17-32 Same age and sex categories as group 1 to 16

Black Race

- 33-64 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

- 65-96 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

- 97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

- 129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference

was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit
- 3 4 persons in housing unit
- 4 5 to 7 persons in housing unit
- 5 8 or more persons in housing unit

Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

- 6-10 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

All Other Housing Units

- 11 1 person in housing unit
- 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group Owner

White Race (householder) Persons of Spanish Origin (householder) Value of House

- 1 \$0 to \$9,999
- 2 \$10,000 to \$19,999
- 3 \$20,000 to \$24,999
- 4 \$25,000 to \$49,999
- 5 \$50,000 to \$99,999
- 6 \$100,000 to \$149,999
- 7 \$150,000+
- 8 Other Owners

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

- 9-16 Same value categories as groups 1 to 8

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial

<i>Black Race</i>	
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Renter</i>	
<i>White Race</i>	
<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>	
<i>Rent Categories</i>	
81	\$1 to \$59
82	\$60 to \$99
83	\$100 to \$149
84	\$150 to \$199
85	\$200 to \$249
86	\$250 to \$299
87	\$300 to \$399
88	\$400 to \$499
89	\$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent
<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i>	
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
<i>Black Race</i>	
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned before, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive

programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training

packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed, and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that

item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.7	0.4
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household type.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.4	1.3	0.7
Type of group quarters.....	0.6	0.5	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.9	1.7	0.9
Residence in 1975.....	3.8	3.8	2.2
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.2	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.9	1.6	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.2	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.7	0.4
Passenger elevator.....	1.0	0.7	0.5
Source of water.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.0	0.7	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.3	1.0	0.6
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units
in Sample: 1980**[For definitions of terms, see appendices
A and B]

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	PERSONS		HOUSING UNITS	
	100- PERCENT COUNT	PERCENT IN SAMPLE	100- PERCENT COUNT	PERCENT IN SAMPLE
THE STATE	511 456	30.3	223 199	32.1
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE				
BURLINGTON CITY	37 712	15.6	13 763	16.0
COUNTIES				
ADDISON	29 406	38.7	12 002	41.4
BENNINGTON	33 345	28.8	15 597	31.4
CALEDONIA	25 808	32.8	11 611	34.6
CHITTENDEN	115 534	20.2	41 347	20.4
ESSEX	6 313	47.2	3 704	45.2
FRANKLIN	34 788	33.7	14 460	32.4
GRAND ISLE	4 613	49.4	3 556	48.4
LAMOILLE	16 767	35.8	7 537	34.7
ORANGE	22 739	44.9	10 483	46.0
ORLEANS	23 440	37.2	11 175	37.9
RUTLAND	58 347	29.1	25 778	30.5
WASHINGTON	52 393	28.9	22 113	30.9
WINDHAM	36 933	33.0	19 561	36.0
WINDSOR	51 030	30.8	24 275	32.4

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A **public** school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for Nursery school.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade *ever* attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A **condominium** is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

- H10b. A **commercial establishment** is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A **medical office** is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A** public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer **Yes** *only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

- 12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark **No**, only speaks English if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark **Yes** if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

- (1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark **Yes**, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No**, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark **Yes** if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark **Yes** only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark **No** if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark **Yes** if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark **No** if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark **Yes**, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark **Yes**, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark **No** if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark **Yes** if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark **Yes** *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark **No** if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked** at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark **No**, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No**, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No**, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Here are the QUESTIONS 	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2
These are the columns for ANSWERS Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____	Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member. <input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female	If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee
3. Sex Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify _____ <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe → _____	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify _____ <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe → _____
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.	a. Age at last birthday _____ b. Month of birth _____ <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	a. Age at last birthday _____ b. Month of birth _____ <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.
6. Marital status Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)
	CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ Middle initial _____

First name _____

If relative of person in column 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother

☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative

☐ Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative

☐ Partner, roommate

☐ Paid employee

☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White ☐ Asian Indian

☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian

☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian

☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan

☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo

☐ Korean ☐ Aleut

☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify _____

☐ Indian (Amer.)

Print tribe → _____

a. Age at last birthday _____ c. Year of birth _____

b. Month of birth _____

☐ Jan.—Mar. ☐ Apr.—June

☐ July—Sept. ☐ Oct.—Dec.

☐ Now married ☐ Separated

☐ Widowed ☐ Never married

☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

☐ No, has not attended since February 1

☐ Yes, public school, public college

☐ Yes, private, church-related

☐ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

College (academic year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

☐ Never attended school—Skip question 10

☐ Now attending this grade (or year)

☐ Finished this grade (or year)

☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.

☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.

☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.

☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

☐ One

☐ 2 apartments or living quarters

☐ 3 apartments or living quarters

☐ 4 apartments or living quarters

☐ 5 apartments or living quarters

☐ 6 apartments or living quarters

☐ 7 apartments or living quarters

☐ 8 apartments or living quarters

☐ 9 apartments or living quarters

☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters

☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?

☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

☐ Yes, for this household only

☐ Yes, but also used by another household

☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities

☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms

☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms

☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?

☐ Rented for cash rent?

☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

☐ No

☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

☐ A mobile home or trailer

☐ A house on 10 or more acres

☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999

☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999

☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999

☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999

☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999

☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999

☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999

☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999

☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999

☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999

☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999

☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169

☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179

☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189

☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199

☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224

☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249

☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274

☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299

☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349

☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399

☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499

☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

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A4. Block number _____

A6. Serial number _____

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied

☐ First form

☐ Continuation

Vacant

☐ Regular

☐ Usual home elsewhere

Group quarters

☐ First form

☐ Continuation

C1. Is this unit for —

☐ Year round use

☐ Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.

C2. Vacancy status

☐ For rent

☐ For sale only

☐ Rented or sold, not occupied

☐ Held for occasional use

☐ Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?

☐ Yes ☐ No

D. Months vacant

☐ Less than 1 month

☐ 1 up to 2 months

☐ 2 up to 6 months

☐ 6 up to 12 months

☐ 1 year up to 2 years

☐ 2 or more years

E. Indicators

1. ☐ Mail return

2. ☐ Pop./F

F. Total persons _____

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	CENSUS USE H22a. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories 	b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22b. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22c. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H15a. Is this building — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? 	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? a. Electricity \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used	H22d. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	b. Gas \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used	H22e. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H16. Do you get water from — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	c. Water \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used	H22f. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used	H22g. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22h. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	H22i. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	H22j. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22k. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	H27. Do you have air conditioning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No 	H22l. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles 	H22m. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	H22n. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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①	2.	4.	②	2.	4.	③	2.	4.
S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	1	1		1	1		1	1
	2	2		2	2		2	2
Yes	3	3	Yes	3	3	Yes	3	3
	4	4		4	4		4	4
	5	5		5	5		5	5
	6	6		6	6		6	6
No	7	7	No	7	7	No	7	7
	8	8		8	8		8	8
	9	9		9	9		9	9
④	2.	4.	⑤	2.	4.	⑥	2.	4.
S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	1	1		1	1		1	1
	2	2		2	2		2	2
Yes	3	3	Yes	3	3	Yes	3	3
	4	4		4	4		4	4
	5	5		5	5		5	5
	6	6		6	6		6	6
No	7	7	No	7	7	No	7	7
	8	8		8	8		8	8
	9	9		9	9		9	9
⑦	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
S.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	1	1		1	1	1		
	2	2		2	2	2		
Yes	3	3		3	3	3		
	4	4		4	4	4		
	5	5		5	5	5		
	6	6		6	6	6		
No	7	7		7	7	7		
	8	8		8	8	8		
	9	9		9	9	9		

<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last name First name Middle initial</p> <hr/> <p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p>_____ <i>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</i></p> <p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</i></p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</i></p> <p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i> <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> <tr> <td>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . .</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>20. If this person is a female —</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">None</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage?</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(Month)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(Year)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(Month)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(Year)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>		Yes	No	a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	None	1	2	3	4	5	6	How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	(Month)	(Year)	(Month)	(Year)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Skip to 25</p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Hours <input type="text"/></p> <p>23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i> <i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____</p> <p><i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. _____</p> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p> <p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Minutes <input type="text"/></p> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>
	Yes	No																																									
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																																									
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																																									
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None	1	2	3	4	5	6																																					
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Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																																					
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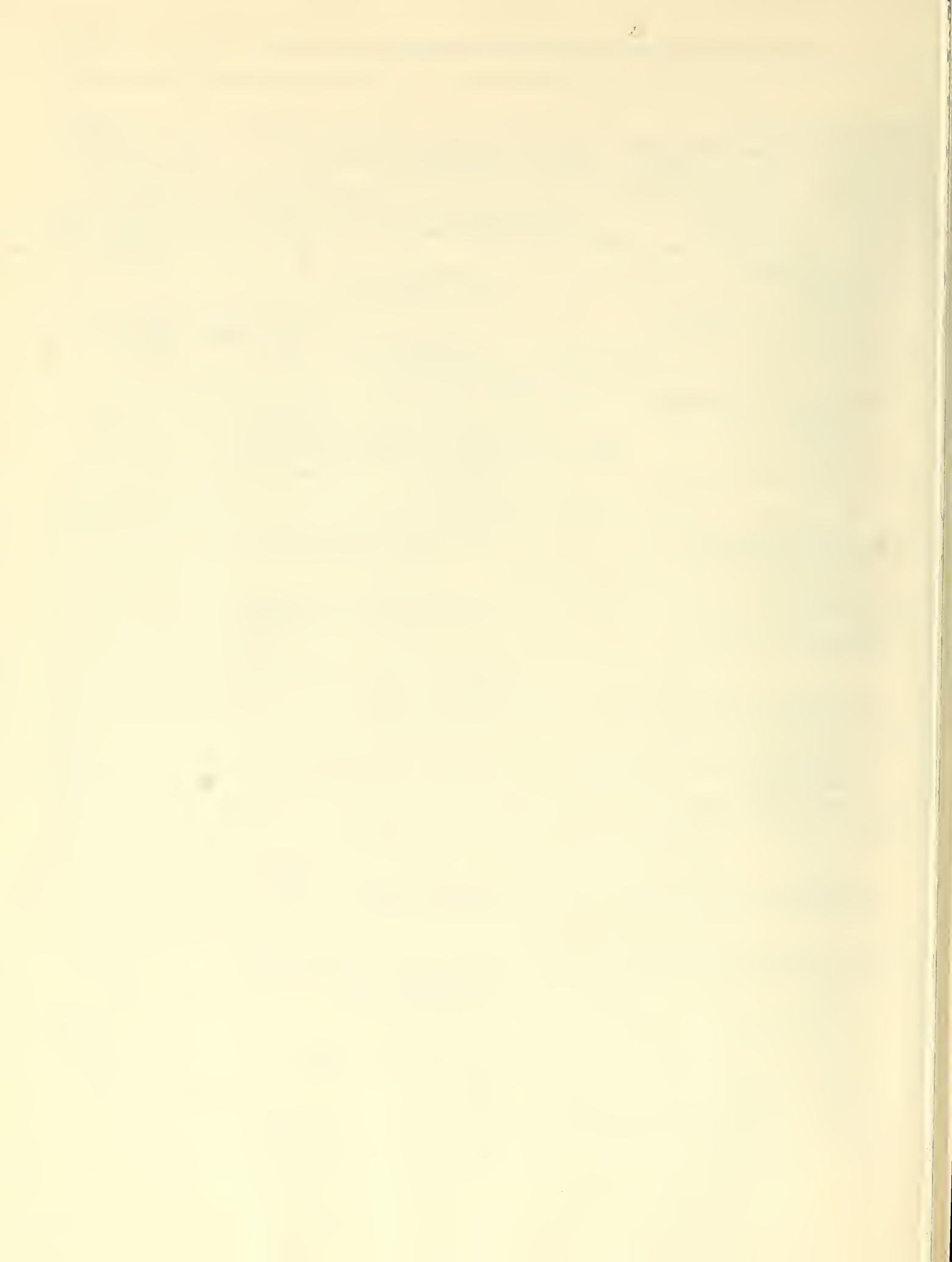
Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

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<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p> <p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p> <p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked</p> <p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p> <p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? <i>If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</i></p> <p><i>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</i></p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? <i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p><i>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</i></p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p> <p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p><i>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</i></p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p><i>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</i></p> <p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>II <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p>III <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p>IV <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9</p> <p>22b.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9</p> <p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9</p> <p>AF <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p>NW <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>R S T</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>U V W</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks <u>worked</u> in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>d. Of the weeks <u>not worked</u> in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount. If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p><i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i></p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . <i>Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ 00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . <i>Report net income after business expenses.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ 00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>c. Own farm. . . <i>Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ 00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . <i>Report even small amounts credited to an account.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ 00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ 00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ 00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . <i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ 00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p><i>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</i></p> <p>\$ 00</p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i></p> <p>OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9</p> <p>31c.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 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➔ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2



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